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WIVES OF GREAT MEN.

Although Russia's mighty Peter
Caused a continent to teeter
To his skilful
Hand and wilful
Which a world had learned to fear,
When his Catherine spoke up smartly,
Saying "Peter!" somewhat tartly,
Then the Terror of the Russias answered
meekly, "Yes, my dear!"

When the shrines of Mars were burning
To a Caesar's home-returning,
Rome was howling,
Whooping, yowling,
"Ave Caesar!" down the street.
Caesar walked into his dwelling
With a bosom proudly swelling,
Till Calpurnia wailed, "Now, Julius,
you've forgot to wipe your feet!"

Socrates (a fine example!),
Though his arguments were ample,
Sophists flaying
With his saying,
"Man should know where he is at"—
Did his fund of erudition
Hold his logical position
When Xantippe got her dander up and
ordered him to "Scatt?"

Bonaparte who ruled the Frenchmen
As his pilghted slaves and henchmen,
In the hour
When his power
Got around the world with ease,
Sometimes found in stress and rumpus
Things which he could not encompass
When 'twas whispered he couldn't "get
around" Marie Louise.

Wives of great men all remind us
That the glare of Fame may blind us,
But our tallness
Shrinks to smallness
When she gets her flag unfurled;
We may hold our trifling stations
Over paltry courts and nations,
But the hand that rocks the cradle rules
the Ruler of the World.
—New York Globe.

STORKS SWIFT TRAVELERS

There are certain species of ducks that are given the credit by naturalists of being the fleetest of winged creatures, says the Baltimore Sun. Recently, however, it has been ascertained that the learned men were in error and the stork is found to far outstrip all denizens of the air in speed. After an exhaustive survey of the field it is now declared that no living thing, not even a scared jack rabbit, can travel with the speed displayed by such birds as the stork and the northern bluethroat. Not only do these birds fly with a speed that can hardly be conceived but they keep up their rapid flight for 1,000 or 2,000 miles at a stretch without apparently tiring.

Evidence has been collected recently which shows that the bluethroat flies from central Africa to the shores of the North Sea, a distance of 1,600 miles, in less than a day and a night, and making it, moreover, in one uninterrupted flight. The storks which spend their summers in Austria-Hungary and their winters in India and central Africa are also marvelous travelers and make their journeys twice a year in unbroken flight each time. From Budapest, in Hungary, to Lahore, in India, is about 2,400 miles in an air line, and the storks make the journey in 24 hours, thus traveling at the rate of 100 miles an hour for the whole distance. The storks which spend the summer in central Africa travel with the same rapidity.

FIGHTING A PEST.

The division of entomology of the United States department of agriculture is waging an interesting war on the San Jose scale, a destructive insect which, brought to this country from China some thirty years ago, not only has flourished in California and the west, but during the last decade has so extended its sphere of operations that it is now found in practically all the important fruit-raising districts of the United States and Canada. An official of the department, sent to Asia to study the origin of the insect, located its home on the northern and northeastern frontiers of China proper, and found that in this territory the scale was held in check by a small beetle known as the Asiatic ladybird (Chilocorus similis), which devours the pest at every opportunity.

A number of these beetles were shipped to the United States, and from two specimens arriving in good health, several thousand were raised, so that for the past two or three years a number of colonies have been distributed to different orchards, with the result that many thousand are now in existence, though conditions are not as favorable for their development as in Japan and China, where the orchards with the scale are more uniformly distributed. This ladybird devours the scale insect only, though it is expected that ultimately it may destroy other injurious insects, and it has been observed to eat as many as five or six scale insects a minute.—Harper's Weekly.

Doing Dickey an Injustice.

According to Harper's Weekly, most of our enterprising war correspondents are stuck in Tokio. This, however, does not apply to R. Harding Davis, who is, as usual, simply stuck on himself.—Florida Times-Union.

JAPAN'S RENAISSANCE

In 50 Years She Has Made a Thousand Years' Advance in Material Progress.

The Perry family is one of note in our naval annals. The majority of people connect the name with Oliver Hazard Perry, the victor in the battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813. But though that victory was of the greatest importance to the United States in the second war with Great Britain, the splendid achievement of Oliver Hazard Perry was far inferior, when it comes to the question of human progress, to the results of the expedition headed by his brother, Matthew Calbraith Perry, who commanded the expedition to Japan, in 1853-1854.

From the treaty of amity, peace and protection to American sailors, which Commodore Perry signed on March 31, 1854, at the port of Shimonoseki, Japan, dates the renaissance—a "new birth" of the Japanese nation. It is a little more than fifty years since that event occurred. In that half century Japan has developed from the civilization of the tenth century into that of the twentieth. In fifty years she has brought her people forward at least as far as western nations have advanced in a thousand years of painful development. Her rulers and people were suddenly brought face to face with western progress. Without waiting to examine with conservative glance the progress of centuries, the Japanese, from the highest to the lowest, realized the tremendous advantages which the civilization of the nineteenth century offered; and, in an union of people and government, so remarkable that it is unique in the world's history, they cast off the traditions of the centuries, and adopted the inventions and methods of the west.

Another absolutely unique thing in this tremendous renaissance of a nation of something like forty million people, there was no religious overturning at its bottom. The religious cult of Japan remains today the same that it was when Commander Perry and his fleet anchored in a Japanese seaport.

The Japanese monarchy is the oldest in the world. It began with Jimmu Tenno, the first emperor, whose career began about 660 B. C. The present emperor, Mutsu-hito, is a direct descendant, and can thus trace his ancestry and rule for nearly 2,500 years in a direct line. At the time that Jimmu Tenno began his career of conquest, Japan was occupied by a hairy, uncivilized race, gathered in villages, each under the rule of a headman. There are today two types of countenance in Japan—the broad, flat face of the lower classes, and the high nose and oval face of the higher classes, which is typified in the portraits of the emperor, Mutso-hito. The theory is that the aboriginal race, the Ainos, were hairy and broad-featured, the invading race under Jimmu, with oval (Indian) features and smooth skins.

The imperial line of Japan has always claimed the right to rule because of divine birth and inheritance. Even today, the lower classes of Japan look with reverence upon the emperor, as one whose ancestry began in heaven. Of course the higher and better educated classes do not believe this.

The conditions which prevailed in Japan at the time of Commodore Perry's visit, were those which ruled in Western Europe at the height of the feudal period. The Samurai were the feudal warriors of Japan. They comprised about one-sixteenth of the total population. They were distinguished by indomitable courage, their fervent patriotism, extreme loyalty and a strong antagonism to foreigners. They were the military retainers of some 276 feaudal chieftains, or "Diamios." When Commodore Perry, in 1834, peaceably but forcibly, opened Japan to the civilization of the western world, the enlightened Japanese at once discovered that to place their country on a level, commercially and politically, with the most advanced nations of the earth, they had to adopt the methods of the latter. At that time, the emperor of Japan was kept in seclusion as a semi-divine being, and the actual control of the empire was in the hands of a shogun. It is difficult to make the position of the latter clear to the American mind. Primarily, he was the chief of the native barons. His family was but a clan like the others; and it had obtained its supremacy over the other clans by the genius and labors of Iyeyasu, and it held this by force and superior military resources. There were treaties even made with the shogun, under the title of tai-kun or tycoon, which the shogun had no right whatever to make, and which was merely an invention to deceive foreigners.

This assumption of power on the part of the shoguns, who were but military governors, or commander-in-chiefs of the army, brought on the revolution of 1866-69, which overthrew the usurped power of the shoguns, and restored the emperor to his rights.

But to come down to the time of Commodore Perry's treaty, dated at Kanagawa, though really signed at the then village of Yokohama. At that time the arms of the Japanese were bows and arrows, spears or swords. The definitier of rank in the army, among officers, was the right to carry one, two or three swords. This treaty broke into Japanese exclusiveness. In September, 1854, a treaty was made opening Japan to English commerce. Late in 1855 Russia obtained similar concessions. In 1857 a new treaty with the United States obtained much better trade concessions.

Then Japan yielded to the pressure of western civilization. Before that time, her soldiers were armed with bows and arrows, spears and swords. Now they have rifles that the equal if not the superiors of the arms furnished to the American soldiers. When Commodore Perry visited Japan her highest type of naval vessel was a Chinese junk; now her best naval vessels rival anything produced by European nations or the United States.

The result has been that Japan, in less than fifty years, has developed an army which is better in discipline and personnel, than that of any western nation, in proportion to the total number; she has created a navy which stands fifth in the world, and when one considers the circumstances, Japan stands ahead of any other nation in progressive development.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

BAKED IN A BARREL.

A Pawtucket Expert Tells Just How to Make a Clambake

Providence Journal.

"A barrel is the easiest thing to make a bake in and the best for a small party," remarked "Tom" Hawkins, of Pawtuxet, as he pitched more rockweed on the bake at Slocum's on Pawtuxet Cove, where he makes the bakes. "Lots of folks go down the river this season of the year and try to make a bake like they see it done at some shore resort. Half of 'em don't know how, and there's mighty few good ones out of such a lot. If they'd take a sugar barrel they could make a better bake in half the time and be sure of havin' it good, and they could make it in their own backyard as well as on the shore."

Here he paused, while, with a pitchfork he turned the rockweed along the edges of the bake over again. Steam came up in a pleasant, salty smell, and the veteran glanced with satisfaction at the bake, which showed signs of being almost ready. He has been making bakes for a good part of his life, and he knows his business. His mail comes addressed to Thomas W. Hawkins, but to every one in Pawtuxet, where he has lived for many years, he is "Tom" Hawkins. In the old village, among the old residents, when they think pretty well of a man, they call him by his first name, and if it is too long they shorten it.

"How is a barrel bake made?" asked the listener.

"In a barrel," came the answer. "A sugar barrel's best. It's easy enough. Get a sugar barrel and bore some holes in the bottom, to let the clam water through. Then put a layer of rockweed on the bottom, to keep the hot stones from burning the barrel, and on top of the rockweed put the stones you have heated. Where do you get the rockweed? Anywhere along the shore where there's rocks, or you can get it of somebody that follows the shore. Ed Johnson here in the village generally has some. It wants to be fresh an' the stones ought to be good sized ones, say cobblestone size, and stones that ain't been heated before, although if they ain't been heated too many times they'll do all right. When they've been heated too many times they won't hold the heat so well. Just put in the stones and then some rockweed and then pour in the clams. You want to be careful where your clams come from, too. They're apt to be poor and taste of gas if they come from this side of Conimicut. These clams come from down East somewhere, Nova Scotia, I think, or mebbe 'twas Maine. They come through quick and keep fresh. That gasworks stuff has spoiled th' clams in Providence river, but them comin' from Green's island or down that way's all right.

"Oh, a bushel's enough, plenty. A bushel of clams 'll be enough for a party of perhaps 20. Put in rockweed enough to fill the barrel and then cover it tight with a canvas or something to keep the steam in. It has to be covered tight, for the steam's what cooks th' clams. If you put nothin' but th' clams in, th' bake 'll be ready in 15 minutes. You've got to be sure th' clams are done, but not too well done, for then they get tough. It takes twice that time if you put in potatoes and corn and fish, or any of them extras. They take longer to cook and ho'd the clams back. But if there's nothin' more than clams, they'll be ready in 15 minutes and they'll be baked as well as you ever got 'em in your life. A barrel bake's the best way of making a small bake."

SUBMARINE BALLOON.

In various parts of the Pacific ocean, chiefly along the shores of America and Asia, is to be found the largest as well as one of the most wonderful aquatic plants that exist upon the globe. This is called the Nereocystis, and it is particularly plentiful in the neighborhood of the Aleutian islands. Where it can find a warm soil, even at a depth of two hundred to three hundred feet below the surface of the water, it will grow vigorously, and eventually reach the top. The peculiarity of the plant is that until this latter end is attained it consists of only one rope-like stem, at the upper end of which is a huge bladder or balloon, somewhat like a pear in shape and often attaining a diameter of six feet by nine feet in the largest part. This balloon naturally drags the stem toward the surface of long, slender leaves.

To such a size do these leaves attain that the balloon is often the center of a mass of weedy growth 40 or 50 feet in diameter. To the natives of the Aleutian islands this plant is almost as useful as the bamboo is to the Chinaman. The stem itself, when dried, makes an excellent rope; the long leaves are split, dried and used in the manufacture of wickerwork and various other articles of a similar nature; while the balloon itself is cleaned out, scraped, and dried in the sun, to form a water tank, storing cask, or a multiplicity of other useful articles, according to its size. The rope or stem of the plant is often detached from the bottom and pulled up into a boat in one unbroken length of 200 to 300 feet.

Must Be Single.

"He says he has more money than he knows what to do with."

"Ah! then he isn't married. A man may have more money than he knows what to do with, but if he has a wife she'll know a thing or two."—Philadelphia Press.

RUSSIAN COMMANDER AT PORT ARTHUR

GENERAL STOESSEL
"PORT ARTHUR WILL BE MY TOMB."
COURTESY OF HARPER'S WEEKLY.

The latest photograph of the Russian commander at Port Arthur, now offering a desperate resistance to the Japanese attacks. General Stoessel has declared, "Port Arthur will be my tomb," but has repeatedly asserted that the Japs would never capture the stronghold until the last defender had been slain.

WHEAT CROP OF INDIA.

According to the government's final memorandum on the wheat crop of 1903-4 the season has been exceptionally favorable for wheat, and the good crop of last year has been exceeded by 20 per cent. in area and 21 per cent. in yield. In the principal wheat-growing tracts of northern India, where the crop is most prolific and from which the supplies for export are so largely drawn, the area is the largest on record, the excess over the highest other year being 975,000 acres in the United Provinces and 360,000 acres in the Punjab, where cultivation extended on the Chenab and Jhelum canals. In the matter of yield this crop stands pre-eminent, and the total, 9,390,000 tons, is 1,600,000 tons more than the large crop of 1902-3. The crop has been least successful in Bombay, but fortunately the unfavorable conditions were most prevalent where the area in wheat is not important, and Sind has had an extremely good crop.

The exports of wheat the last five years have been as follows: In 1899-1900, 485,204 tons; 1900-1901, 2,501 tons; 1901-1902, 366,091 tons; 1902-1903, 514,007 tons; 1903-1904, 1,295,566 tons. Judging by the quantity exported from last year's crop (1,295,566 tons, or nearly 54,368,000 bushels) the export from the crop of this year—in which there have been large crops of all food grains, releasing wheat from home consumption—should be more than double that quantity, which will go to Europe and come into competition with the wheat exported from the United States.—R. F. Patterson, Consul General, Calcutta, India, June 9, 1904.

TELEPHONE TRIBULATIONS

"The vacation season is a hard one for those who use the telephone much," said a worker in an information bureau. "The girls at the exchanges are all right and as obliging as ever, but the people you want to get at the other end of the connection are either 'out of town,' or 'went home early,' or 'haven't come in yet,' or 'don't answer,' until you almost go crazy. Much of the information we furnish here is the kind we have to make inquiry about over the telephone, and the people who question us often show plainly that they don't believe us when we tell them that we cannot find out what they want to know. They think we are just lazy, and sometimes tell us so. New people at the other end of a 'phone are about as trying a test of the temper as can be found. Even when they try to sit up and take notice they don't know how, and as for the various ways of saving time they are totally ignorant of them. Many of them, feeling that they are only there temporarily, make small effort to learn. In a day's work it makes a big difference and, all put together, includes a fatigue that is not known at other seasons."—Philadelphia Record.

PAYING WHISTLER.

Sometimes we visited a dealer who owed him money, and Whistler would receive a check. Once the check was not handed to him in what he thought a sufficiently dignified manner, and he said to the dealer: "This is careless of you. You push this check toward me and you do not realize what a privilege it is to be able to hand it to the master. You should offer it on a rich old English salver and in a kingly way." Once a dealer borrowed a gorgeously embossed silver salver for the occasion, and when the master arrived for his check—he was very punctual—presented it on the salver with a carefully worded and elegant little speech that he had taken some pains to rehearse. The master was pleased. "This," said he, "is as it should be"—Menpe's "Whistler as I Knew Him."

CZAR AND SULTAN.

What sultan of Turkey has ever commanded the suppression of the language and history of a vassal state? What sultan has prohibited the education of a section of his subjects? What sultan has restricted the benefits of medical science and closed his sanitariums and watering places to a section of his subjects? What sultan has ordered the massacre of his own subjects without provocation? What sultan has tortured children to convert them to his faith, making them kneel upon sacks of shot for 18 hours a day until they embraced Mohammedanism, and caused those who would not be converted to be knouted to death between the ranks of his soldiers?—Russia as It Really Is.

A WONDERFUL ECHO.

An ordinary echo is a curious thing; but, according to the statements of a Frenchman at a watering place in the Pyrenees, one echo on the Franco-Prussian frontier is far from ordinary. "As soon as you have spoken," said the Frenchman, who had secured an audience of wide-eyed tourists, "you hear distinctly the voice leap from rock to rock, from precipice to precipice, and as soon as it has passed the frontier it asumes the Spanish tongue!"—The Argonaut.

FIRST PHOTOGRAPH.

Miss Dorothy Catherine Draper, who died the other day, aged ninety-five, was said to be the first person who ever sat for a photograph. She posed for her brother, Dr. John W. Draper, who had discovered a process by which a daguerrotype could be made in a few minutes. The photograph was made in 1839, when Miss Draper was known in New York society as "Dolly" Draper, and the picture, with the statement that the subject had to pose "only about six minutes," created a sensation in artistic circles. The original picture became the possession of Lord Herschell, whose heirs still retain it.

THE IVORY DIGGERS.

That the elephants annually slain in Africa and India could furnish half the ivory used in one year, those who are acquainted with elephant hunting, as well as with the quantity of ivory used annually in Europe, America and Asia, know very well to be impossible. The ivory diggers, therefore, have to assist the elephant hunters. With the same zeal with which the petroleum borers in America seek to discover new oil wells do the ivory diggers on the arctic coasts search for mammoth's tusks. Every spring, when the ice begins to thaw, the marshy land of Eastern Siberia reveals new mines of fossil ivory. The traders are very jealous and allow no one else to work these mines on the coasts and islands under their control. They make every effort to send at least 50,000 pounds of fossil ivory a year westward along the great caravan road.

HOT WATER IN SICKNESS.

No domestic remedy can equal hot water in cases of congestion of the lungs, rheumatism or sore throat if tried promptly and thoroughly. An acute attack of croup will be usually relieved in ten minutes if a towel or strip of flannel folded lengthwise and dipped into hot water, then slightly wrung out, be placed around the neck of the sufferer and covered so as to retain the heat. The same placed over the seat of pain will in most cases quickly give relief in neuralgia and toothache and, laid over the stomach, acts like magic in attacks of colic. Headache almost always yields to the simultaneous application of hot water to the back of the neck and to the feet.

Accurate Observers.

"Children," said the astonished mother, opening the door of the room and looking inside, "what are you making this unearthly noise about?"

"We're playin' strike," answered Tommy. "I'm the striker an' Dick's the packer."

"But why have you got Johnny bound and gagged and tied to a chair?"

"O, he's playin' he's the consumer."—Chicago Tribune.

And It Doesn't Last So Long.

A new $20 bill doesn't look so big to a man when he is flush as a 50-cent piece does when he is broke and comes across it unexpectedly in the pocket of his other vest.—Somerville Journal

Abner Daniel

By WILL N. HARBEN.

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XXIV.

As Abner Daniel leaned over the railfence in front of Pole Baker's log-cabin one balmy day, two weeks later, he saw evidences of the ex-moonshiner's thriftlessness combined with an inordinate love for his children. A little express-wagon, painted red, such as city children receive from their well-to-do parents on Christmas, was going to ruin under a cherry-tree which had been bent to the ground by a rope-swing fastened to one of its flexible boughs. The body of a mechanical speaking-doll lay near by, and the remains of a toy air-rifle. After a protracted spree Pole usually came some laden down with such peace-offerings to his family and conscience. His wife might go without a needed gown, and he a coat, but his children never without toys. Seeing Abner at the fence, Mrs. Baker came to the low door and stood bending her head to look out.

"I heerd at home," said Abner, "that Pole was over thar axin' fer me. I've been away to my peach-orchard on the hill."

"Yes, he's been over thar twice," said the woman. "He's back of the house some'r's settin' a trap fer the children to ketch some birds in. I'll blow the horn. When I blow twice ne knows he's wanted right off."

She took down a cow's-horn from a nail on the wall, and going to the door on the opposite side of the house she gave two long, ringing blasts, which set half a dozen dogs near by and some far off to barking mellowly. In a few minutes Pole appeared around the corner of the cabin.

"Hello, Uncle Ab," he said. "Won't you come in?"

"No, hain't time," smiled the old man, "I jest come over to see how much money you wanted to borrow."

"I don't want any o' y'rn," said Pole, leaning over the fence, his unbuttoned shirt-sleeves allowing his brawny, bare arms to rest on the top rail. "I wanted to talk to you about Alan an' that bank bu'st-up."

"You've been to town, I heer," said Abner, deeply interested.

"Yes, an' I've been with Alan an' Miller fer the last week tryin' to do some'n' but we couldn't. They've been sendin' telegrams by the basketful, an' Jeff Dukes has trotted his legs off back an' forth, but nothin' hain't been done."

"You say the' hain't?" Abner's voice quivered and fell.

"No; they both kept up the'r sperits purty well fer about ten days beca'se that dang Atlanta chief of police kept wirin' he was on a scent o' Winship; but day before yesterday they give in. We was a-settin' in Miller's office when the last message come from Atlanta. They said they'd been after the wrong man, an' that they'd give up. You ort to 'a' seed Alan's face. Miller tried to cheer 'im up, but it wasn't no go. Then who do you think come? Alan's sweetheart. She axed to see 'im, an' they talked awhile in the front room; then Miller come back an' said she'd axed to be introduced to me. Jest think of it! I went in and seed she'd been a-cryin'. She got up, by jinks! an' ketched my hand an' said she wanted to thank me beca'se I'd been sech a friend to Alan. Uncle Ab, I felt as mean as a egg-suckin' dog, beca'se thar was Alan flat on' his back, as the feller said, an' I hadn't turned a hand to he'p 'im. And thar she was, the gal he loves an' wants, an' his poverty standin' betwixt 'em. I couldn't say nothin', an' I reckon I looked more kinds of a darn fool than she ever seed on two legs."

"Well, what did you do?" asked Abner, too much moved by Pole's graphic picture to speak with his usual lightness.

"What did I do? I made my bow an' slid. I made a bee-line fer Murray's bar an' put two down as fast as they could shovel 'em out. Then I tuck another, an' quit countin'. I begun to think I owned the shebang, an' broke several billiard-cues an' throwed the chalk around. Then Dukes come an' said he'd give me a chance to escape trial fer misconduct, ef I'd straddle my hoss an' make fer home. I agreed, but thar was one thing I had to do fust. I had promised Alan not to drink any more, an' so I didn't want to sneak away to hide it. I went to Miller's house, whar he's stayin', an' called 'im out. I told 'im I'd jest come fer no other reason 'an to let 'im see me at my wust. I felt like it was the only manly way, after I'd broke faith with a friend as true as he is."

"Too bad!" sighed Abner. "I'll bet it hurt Alan to see you in that fix."

"Well, he didn't complain," said Pole. "But he put his arm around me an' come as nigh cryin' as I ever seed a strong man. 'It's my fault, Pole,' ses he. 'I can see that.' Then him an' Miller both tried to git me to go up-stairs in that fine house an' go to bed an' sleep it off, but I wouldn't. I come on home an' got mad at Sally fer talkin' to me, an' come as nigh as peas hittin' 'er in the jaw. But that's over, Uncle Ab. What I'm in fer now is work. I ain't no fool. I'm on a still hunt, an' I jest want yore private opinion. I don't want you to commit yoresef, unless you want to; but I'd go more on yore jedgment than any man's in this county. I want to know of you think old Craig is a honest man at heart. Now don't say you don't know, an' keep yore mouth shet; fer what I want to know, an' all I want to know, is how you feel about that one thing."

Abner hung his head down. His long thumb trembled as its nail went under a splinter on the rail and pried it off.

"I see what you are a-drivin' at," he said. "You jest want to feel shore o' yore ground." Abner began to chew the splinter and spit out the broken bits. He was silent, under Pole's anxious gaze, for a minute, and then he laughed dryly. "I reckon me 'n' you has about the same suspicions," he said. "That p'int's been worryin' me fer several days, an' I didn't let it end, thar nuther."

"Ah! you didn't?" exclaimed Baker. "You say you didn't, Uncle Ab?"

"No; I got so I couldn't lie down at night without the idea poppin' into my head that maybe Craig had made a tool of Winship fer some minor crime an' had hustled 'im out o' the country so he could gobble up what was in the bank an' pose as a injured man in the community."

"Same heer, pine blank!" said Pole, eagerly. "What did you do, Uncle Ab?"

"I went to Darley an' 'ttended his church last Sunday," replied the old man, a tense expression in his eyes. "I got a seat in the amen-corner, whar I could see him, an' all through preachin' I watched 'im like a hawk. He didn't look to me like a man who had bu'sted on wind alone. He had a fat, oily, pink look, an' when they axed 'im to lead in prayer it looked to me like he was talkin' more to the people an' he was to God. I didn't like his whine, an' what he said didn't seem to come from the cellar. But I seed that he was makin' converts to his side as fast as a dog kin trot. The Presbyterians an' Baptists has been accusin' the Methodists o' packin' more bad eggs, 'an they have, an' it looks like Craig's crowd's a-goin' to swear he's fresh whether he is or not. After meetin' was over I walked ahead of him an' his fine lady, who has made the mistake o' tryin' to kiver the whole business up with silk an' feathers, an' waited fer 'em nigh the'r gate. I told 'im I wanted a word with 'im, an' they axed me in the parlor. I smelt dinner, but they didn't mention it. I wasn't goin' to eat thar nohow. Well, I set in an' jest told Craig what had been troublin' me. I said the loss o' my folk's money was as bad as death, an' that thar'd been so much talk agin him, an' suspicion, that I had jest come to headquarters. Ef he had any money laid away, I was thar to tell 'im it never would do 'im any good, an' ef he didn't, I wanted to beg his pardon fer my evil thoughts, an' try to git the matter off'n my mind."

"Good God! did you really tell 'im that, Uncle Ab?"

"Yes, an' I had a deep-laid reason. I wanted to make 'im mad an' study 'im. He did git mad. He was as red as a dewberry, an' quivered from head to foot. Thar's two kinds o' mad—the justified an' the unjustified. Make a good man rail mad by accussin' 'im, an' he'll justify hisse'f or bu'st; but ef you make a bad un mad by accusin' 'im, he'll delight in showin' you he's done wrong—ef it hurts you an' he's safe. That's right whar I landed Craig. He had the look, as plain as day, o' sayin', 'Yes, dang you, I did it, an' you cayn't he'p yoresе'f!' His wife had gone in the back part o' the house, an' after a while I heerd her new shoes a-creakin' at the door betwixt the two rooms. Now a pair o' shoes don't walk up to a door squeakin' like mice an' then stop all of a sudden without reason. I knowed she was a-listenin', an' I determined she should not heer mo say she was purty. I told 'im louder 'an ever that folks was a-talkin', an' a-talkin', an' that fetched her. She flung open the door an' faced me as mad as a turtle on its back. She showed her hand, too, an' I knowed she was in cahoot with 'im. She cussed me black an' blue fer a uncouth, meddlin' devil, an' what not."

"By gum!" said Pole, his big eyes expanding. "But you didn't gain much by that, did you?"

"Jest satisfied myself that Alan's money—or some of it—wasn't out o' creation, that's all."

"I have my reasons fer believin' like you do," said Pole.

"You say you have."

Pole glanced furtively over his shoulder at his cabin to see that no one was hearing, then said:

"You know Winship is old Fred Parson's nephew. Well, old Fred's always been a stanch friend to me. We moonshined it together two yeer, though he never knowed my chief hidin'-place. In fact, nobody knows about that spot, Uncle Ab, even now. Well, I had a talk with him an' axed his opinion about his nephew. He talks as straight as a shingle, an' he ain't no idiot. He says it's all bosh about Winship takin' away all that boodle."

"He does, does he?" Abner nodded, as if to himself.

"Yes, and he don't claim Winship ain't guilty, nuther; he jest holds that he was too small a dabbler in devilment. He thinks, as I do, that Craig run 'im off with threats of arrest an' picked that chance to bu'st. He thinks Winship's in a safe place an' never will be fetched back."

Abner drew himself up straight.

"Have you talked to Alan an' Miller on that line?"

"Tried to," grunted Pole, in high disgust. "but Miller says it's no good to think of accusin' Craig. He says we can't prove a thing on 'im, unless we ketch Winship. He says that sort of a steal is the easiest thing on earth, an' that it's done every day. But that's beca'se he was fetched up in the law," Pole finished. "We-uns out heer in the mountains kin fish up other ways o' fetchin' a scamp to time without standin' im up before a thick-headed jury, or lettin' 'im out on bond till he dies o' old age. You've got sense enough to know that, Uncle Ab."

The slanting rays f the setting sun struck the old man in the face. There was a tinkle of cow-bells in the pasture below the cabin. The outlaw in Pole Baker was a thing Abner Daniel deplored; and yet, today it was a straw bobbing about on the troubled waters of the old man's soul towards which, if he did not extend his hand, he looked interestedly. A grim expression stole into his face, drawing the merry lines down towards his chin.

"I wouldn't do nothin' foolhardy," he said.

Pole Baker grunted in sheer derision. "I've done fool things whar thar wasn't a thing to be made by 'em. By gum! I'd do ten dozen fer jest a bare chance o' shakin' that wad o' cash in Alan Bishop's face, an' so would you, dern yore hide—so would you, Uncle Ab Daniel!"

Abner blinked at the red sun.

"The boy's been bad treated," he said, evasively; "bad, bad, bad! It's squeezed life an' hope out o' him."

"Well, you are a church-member, an' so fur in good standin'," said Pole, "an' I ain't agoin' to pull you into no devilment; but ef I see any way—I say ef I see any way, I'll come an' tell you the news."

"I wouldn't do nothin' foolhardy," said Abner, and turned to go. He paused a few paces away and said. "I wouldn't do nothin' foolhardy, Pole." He motioned towards the cabin. "You've got them in thar to look after."

Pole let him walk on a few paces, then he climbed over the fence and caught him up. He drew the piece of quartz containing the tiny nugget of gold from his pocket, which he had shown Abner and Dole on a former occasion. "You see that, Uncle Ab," he said. "That dirty rock is like friendship in general, but that little yaller lump is like my friendship fer Alan Bishop. It's the puore thing, solid an' heavy, an' won't lose color. You don't know when that boy done his first favor to me. It was away back when we was boys together. A feller at Treadwell's mill one day, behind my back, called me a bad name—a name no man will take or can. He used my mother's name. God bless her! as puore an' holy a woman as ever lived, to git back at me. He hadn't no sooner spoke it than Alan was at his throat like a wild-cat. The skunk was bigger 'n him, but Alan beat 'im ill he was black all over. I never heerd about it till about two weeks after it happened an' the feller had moved out West. Alan wouldn't let nobody tell me. I axed 'im why he hadn't let me know. 'Beca'se,' ses he, 'you'd 'a' killed 'im an' 'a' got into trouble, an' he wasn't wuth it.' That's what he said, Uncle Ab." Pole's big-jawed face was full of struggling emotion, his voice was husky, his eyes were filling. "That's why it's a-killin' me to see 'im robbed of all he's got—his pride, his ambition, an' the good woman that loves him. Huh! ef I jest knowed that pie-faced hypocrite had his money he wouldn't have it long."

"I wouldn't do nothin' foolhardy, Pole," Abner looked into the fellow's face, drew a long, trembling breath, and finished, "I wouldn't—but I'll be durned ef I know what I'd do!"

XV.

The following morning Pole rose before daylight and rode to Darley. As he reached the place, the first rays of the sun were touching the slate-covered spire of the largest church in town. He went to a public wagon yard and hitched his horse to one of the long racks. A mountain family he knew slightly had camped in the yard, sleeping in their canvas-covered wagon, and were making coffee over a little fire. Pole wanted a cup of the beverage, but he passed on into the grocery store across the street and bought a dime's worth of cheese and hard tack crackers. This was his breakfast. He washed it down with a dipper of water from the street well, and sat around the store chatting with the clerk, who was sprinkling the floor, and sweeping and dusting the long room. The clerk was a red-headed young man with a short, bristling mustache, and a suit of clothes that was too large for him.

"Don't Mr. Craig stay around Fincher's warehouse a good deal?" Pole asked, as the clerk rested for a moment on his broom near him.

"Mighty nigh all day long," was the reply; "him an' Fincher's some kin, I think."

"On his wife's side," said Pole. "I want to see Mr. Craig. I wonder ef he'll be down thar this mornin'."

"Purty apt," said the clerk. "Fincher's his best friend sence his b'ust-up, an' they are mighty thick. I reckon he gits the cold shoulder at a lots o' places."

"You don't say!"

"An' of course he wants somewhar to go besides home. In passin', I've seed 'im a-figurin' several times at Fincher's desk. They say he's got some notion o' workin' fer Fincher as his bookkeeper."

"Well, he'll have to make a livin' some way," said Pole.

The clerk laughed significantly.

"Ef it ain't already made," said he, with a smile.

Pole stood up. "I don't think that's right," he said, coldly. "Me nur you, nur nobody, hain't got no right to hint at what we don't know nothin' about. Mr. Craig may 'a' lost ever' cent he had."

"In a pig's valise!" sneered the red-headed man. "I'd bet my hat he's got money—an' plenty of it, huh!"

"Well, I don't know nothin' about it," said Pole, still coldly. "An' what's more, Dunn, I ain't a-goin' about smirchin' any helpless man's character, nuther. Ef I knowed he had made by the bu'st I'd talk different, but I don't know it!"

"Oh, I see which side you are on, Baker," laughed the clerk. "Folks are about equally divided. Half is fer 'im an' half agin. But mark my words, Craig will slide out o' this town some day, an' be heerd of after a while a-gittin' started agin some'r's else. That racket has been worked to death all over the country."

Pole carried the discussion no further. Half an hour passed. Customers were coming in from the wagon yard and examining the wares on the counters and making slow purchases. Pole stood in the doorway, looking up the street in the direction of Craig's residence. Presently he saw the ex-banker coming from the postoffice, reading his mail. Pole stepped back into the store and let him go by; then he went to the door again and saw Craig go into Fincher's warehouse at the end of the next block of straggling, wooden buildings. Pole sauntered down the sidewalk in that direction, passing the front door of the warehouse without looking in. The door at the side of the house had a long platform before it, and on it Fincher, the proprietor, was weighing bales of hay which were being unloaded from several wagons by the countrymen who were disposing of it.

"Hello, Mr. Fincher," Pole greeted him familiarly. "Want any help unloadin'?"

"Hello, Baker," said Fincher, looking up from the blank-book in which he was recording the weights. "No, I reckon they can handle it all right." Fincher was a short, fat man, very bald, and with a round, laughing face. He had known Pole a long time and considered him a most amusing character. "How do you come on, Pole?"

"Oh, about as common. I jest thought them fellers looked sorter light weight."

The men on the wagon laughed as they thumped a bale of hay onto the platform. "You'd better dry up," one of them said. "We'll git the mayor to put you to work agin."

"Well, he'll have to make be quicker about it than he was the last time," said Pole, dryly.

Some one laughed lustily from behind a tall stack of wheat in bags in the warehouse. It was Lawyer Trabue. He came round and picked up Fincher's daily paper, as he did every morning, and sat down and began to read.

"Now you are talkin'," he said. "Thar was more rest in that job, Pole, than any you ever undertook. They tell me you did not crack a rock."

Fincher laughed as he closed his book and struck Baker with it playfully. "Pole was too tired to do that job," he said. "He was born that way."

"Say, Mr. Trabue," retaliated Pole, "did you ever heer how I got the best o' Mr. Fincher in a chicken trade?"

"I don't think I ever did, Pole," laughed the lawyer, expectantly. "How was it?"

"Oh, come off, don't go over that again," said Fincher, flushing.

"It was this away," said Pole, with a broad, wholesome grin. "My cousin, Bart Wilks, was runnin' the restaurant under the car-shed about two yeer ago. He was a new hand at the business, an' one day he had a awful rush. He got a telegram that a trainload o' passengers had missed connection at Chattannoga an' would have to eat with him. He was powerful rattled, runnin' round like a dog after its tail. He knowed he'd have to have a lot o' fryin' chickens, an' he couldn't leave the restaurant, so he axed me ef I'd take the money an' go out in town an' buy 'em fer 'im. I consented, an' struck Mr. Fincher, who was sellin' sech truck then. He 'lowed, you know, that I jest wanted one, or two at the outside, fer my own use, so when I seed a fine coop out in front an' axed the price of 'em he kinder drawed on his beerd till his mouth fell open, an' studied how he could make the most out o' me. After a while he said 'Well, Pole, I'll make 'em ten cents apiece ef I pick 'em, an' fifteen ef you pick 'em.' I sorter skeerd the chickens around an' seed thar was two or three tiny ones hidin' under the big ones, an' I seed what he was up to, but I was ready fer 'im. 'All right,' ses I, 'you pick 'em.' Thar was two or three loafers standin' round an' they all laughed at me when Mr. Fincher got down over the coop an' finally ketched one about the size of a robin an' hauled it out. 'Keep on a-pickin',' ses I, an' he made a grab fer one a little bigger an' handed it up to me. Then he stuck his hands down in his pockets, doin' his best to keep from laughin'. The gang yelled then, but I wasn't done. 'Keep on a-pickin',' ses I. An' he got down agin. An', sir, I got that coop at about four cents apiece less 'n he'd paid fer 'em. He tried to back, but the gang wouldn't let 'im. It was the cheapest lot o' chickens I ever seed. I turned the little ones out to fatten, an' made Wilks pay me the market-price all around fer the bunch."

"I'll be bound you made some'n' out of it," said Trabue. "Fincher, did you ever heer how that scamp tuck in every merchant on this street about two yeer ago?"

"Never heerd anything except his ownin' 'em all," said Fincher, with a laugh.

"I could put

them. He was smoking a cigar and wore a comfortable look, as if he had been fighting a hard but successful fight and now heard only random shots from a fleeing enemy.

"You ain't a candidate fer office," laughed Fincher, "but nearly all men like to know they've got friends. This chap heer's been standin' up fer you. He says it makes him mad to hear folks talk agin you."

"Oh, it's Baker" exclaimed the ex-banker, shaking hands with Pole and beaming on him. "Well, I don't know a man I'd rather have for a friend," he said, smoothly.

Pole tossed his head, and looked straight into the speaker's eye. "I'm fer human justice, Mr. Craig," he said. "An' I don't think folks has treated you right. What man is thar that don't now an' then make mistakes, sir? You've always had means, an' I never was anything but a pore mountain-boy, but I've always looked on you as a good man, a law-abidin' man, an' I don't like to heer folks try to blame you fer what another man done. When you had plenty, I never come nigh you, beca'se I knowed you belonged to one life an' me another, but now you are flat o' yore back, sir, I'm yore friend."

Craig's face beamed; he pulled his beard; his eyes danced.

"I'm glad there are men in the world like you, Baker," he said. "I say I'm glad, and I mean it."

Fincher had begun to look over the figures in his book, and walked to the front.

"Oh, my friendship ain't wuth nothin'," said Pole. "I know that. I never was in the shape to he'p nobody, but I know when a man's treated right or wrong."

"Well, if you ever need assistance, and I can help you, don't fail to call on me," Craig spoke with a tone of sincerity.

Pole took a deep breath and lowered his voice, glancing cautiously into the house, as if fearful of being overheard.

"Well, I do need advice, Mr. Craig," he said. "Not money, nor nothin' expensive, but I've laid awake night after night wishing 'at I could run on some man of experience that I could ax fer advice, an' that I could trust. Mr. Craig, I'll be blamed ef I don't feel like tellin' you some'n' that never has passed my lips."

Craig stared in interested astonishment. "Well, you can trust me, Baker," he said, "and if I can advise you, why, I'll do it with pleasure."

There was a cotton compress near by, with its vast sheds and platform, and Pole looked at it steadily. He thrust his hand into his pants pocket and kept it there for a full minute. Then he shook his head, drew out his hand, and said: "I reckon I won't bother you today, Mr. Craig. Some day I'll come in town an tell you, but——" Pole looked at the sun. "I reckon I'd better be goin'."

"Hold on." Craig caught Pole's arm. The ex-banker was a natural man. Despite his recent troubles, he had his share of curiosity, and Pole's manner and words had roused it to unwonted activity. "Hold on," he said. "What's your hurry? I've got time to spare if you have."

Pole hung his head for a moment in silence, then he looked the old man in the face. "Mr. Craig," he began, in even a lower voice, "do you reckon thar's any gold in them mountains?" Pole nodded to the blue wave in the east.

Craig was standing near a bale of cotton and he sat down on it, first parting the tails of his long, black coat.

"I don't know; there might be," he said, deeply interested, and yet trying to appear indifferent. "There is plenty of it in the same range further down about Dalonega."

Pole had his hand in the right pocket of his rough jean trousers.

"Is ther anybody in this town that could tell a piece of gold ef they seed it?" he asked.

"Oh, a good many, I reckon," said Craig, a steely beam of excitement in his unsteady eye. "I can, myself. I spent two years in the gold mines of California when I was a young man."

"You don't say! I never knowed that!" Pole had really heard of that fact, but his face was straight. He had managed to throw into it a most wonderful blending of fear and over-cautiousness.

"Oh, yes; I've had a good deal of experience in such things."

"You don't say!" Pole was looking towards the compress again.

Craig laughed out suddenly, and put his hand on Pole's shoulder with a friendly, downward stroke.

"You can trust me, Baker," he said, persuasively, "and it may be that I could be of assistance to you."

There was something like an actual tremor of agitation in Pole's rough hand as he drew his little nugget from its resting place at the bottom of his pocket. With a deep, indrawn breath, he handed it to Craig. "Is that thar little lump gold or not?" he asked.

Craig started visibly as his eyes fell on the piece of gold. But he took it indifferently, and examined it closely.

"Where did you run across that?" he asked.

"I want to know ef it's the puore thing," answered Pole.

Craig made another examination, obviously to decide on the method he would apply to a situation that claimed all his interest.

"I think it is," he said; "in fact, I know it is."

Pole took it eagerly, thrust it back into his pocket, and said:

"Mr. Craig, I know whar thar's a vein o' that stuff twenty yards thick, runnin' clean through a mountain."

"You do!" Craig actually paled under his suppressed excitement.

"Yes, sir; an' I kin buy it, lock, stock, and barrel, fer five hundred dollars—the feller that owns it ud jump at it like a duck on a June-bug. That's my secret, Mr. Craig. I hain't one dollar to my name, but from this day on I'm goin' to work hard an' save my money till I own that property. I'm a-goin' down to Atlanta next week, whar people don't know me, an' have a lump of it bigger'n this examined, an' ef it's gold I'll own the land sooner or later."

Craig glanced to the rear.

"Come back here," he said. Opening a door at the end of the warehouse, he led Pole into a more retired spot, where they would be free from possible interruption. Then, in a most persuasive voice, he continued: "Baker, you need a man of experience with you in this. Besides, if there is as much of—of that stuff as you say there is, you wouldn't be able to use all you could make out of it. Now, it might take you a long time to get up the money to buy the land, and there is no telling what might happen in the meantime. I'm in a close place, but I could raise five hundred dollars, or even a thousand. My friends still stick to me, you know. The truth is, Baker, I'd like the best in the world to be able to make money to pay back what some of my friends have lost through me."

Pole hung his head. He seemed to be speaking half to himself and on the verge of a smile when he replied: "I'd like to see you pay back some of 'em, too, Mr. Craig."

Craig laid his hand gently on Pole's shoulder.

"How about lettin' me see the place, Baker?" he said.

Pole hesitated, and then he met the ex-banker's look with the expression of a man who has resigned himself to a generous impulse.

"Well, some day when you are a-passin' my way, stop in, an' I'll—"

"How far is it?" broke in Craig, pulling his beard with unsteady fingers.

"A good fifteen miles from heer," said Pole.

Craig smiled. "Nothin' but an easy ride," he declared. "I've got a horse doin' nothing in the stable. What's to hinder us from going today—this morning—as soon as I can go by for my horse?"

"I don't keer," said Pole, resignedly. "But could you manage to go without anybody knowin' whar you was bound fer?"

"Easy enough," Craig laughed. He was really pleased with Pole's extreme cautiousness.

"Then you mought meet me out thar some'r's."

"A good idea—a good idea, Baker."

"Do you know whar the Ducktown road crosses Holly Creek, at the foot o' Old Pine Mountain?"

"As well as I know where my house is."

Pole looked at the sun, shading his eyes with his hand.

"Could you be thar by eleven o'clock?"

"Easy enough, Baker."

"Well, I'll meet you—I'm a-goin' to trust you, Mr. Craig, an' when you see the vein, ef you think thar's enough money in it fer two—but we can see about that later.

"All right, Baker. I'll be there. But say," as Pole was moving away, "you are a drinking man, and get a little off sometimes. You haven't said anything about this where anybody——"

Pole laughed reassuringly. "I never have been drunk enough to do that, Mr. Craig, an', what's more, I never will be."

(To be Continued.)

GERMAN OFFICERS AS "SPIES."

What Is Expected When They Spend Vacations in Foreign Countries.

How many know that every German naval officer who is ostensibly taking a holiday in the United States is in reality a spy? That is the plain English word that best fits the case, though, of course, even the Germans do not call their officers in foreign countries by that same name. The reason is that the German naval officer is never off duty. When on "visits" to Fort Wadsworth and to our a holiday he is expected to go to foreign countries, where he must endeavor to visit arsenals, inspect battleships, and acquire as much information as possible, backed by rough maps and sketches, all of which he sends to the German admiralty. Hence, when a German naval officer "visits" the United States, his navy yards and the shipyards are not entirely disinterested.

Every officer in the German navy is taught to sketch from memory, and, according to his skill in drawing, he is marked out for promotion. When the German training ship Charlotte, with the crown prince aboard, "visits" the United States, as she will in a month or two, on her cruise around the world, certain it is that the officers will go ashore and make "memory sketches" which will afterward be made into maps. Thus, should Germany ever be at war with the United States, the fact that we have hospitably afforded opportunities for sketching our fortified positions will prove of immense advantage—to the Germans. For every German experience in such matters is recorded, as I have said, for future use, and thus "holiday" experiences are utilized for checking, correcting and enlarging German naval maps and charts of places not only in the United States, but also in all parts of the world. Turning to the German army, the same "memory sketching" and the same making of maps are expected of all officers "off duty," particularly in the United States and England.—Gilson Willets' Berlin Letter in Leslie's Weekly.

Cancer Being Cured.

Dr. B. F. Bye, of Indianapolis, Ind., who maintains one of the largest sanitoriums in the country, has caused a revolution in medical circles over the discovery of an oil that will cure cancer and tumors. The treatment is said to be painless. Since the reports of a few bad cases being cured, the doctor has been besieged with afflicted people from all parts of the country seeking relief.

SONG OF THE KANSAS FARMER

In the days done gone when the drought was on and the chintzbugs chintzed in the grain; when we jest raised crops fur the thing that hops an' the cyclone dusted the plain, then our reg'lar fare was but prairy air as we follered the shinin' plow, an' our Sunday clothes would alarm the crows, but you bet it's different now.

O! a farmer's life is the life fur me,
I'm the winnin' card in the deck,
In these rattlin' days o' prosperity
I am in it un to the neck!
My sufferin' teeth I no longer gnash,
I'm a king o' the rural rank,
With nuthin' to do but count the cash
An' carry it to the bank.

Our good ol' wives in their hard luck lives were togged in but tattered rags, the waists of their backs were made o' flour sacks an' the skirts was of gunny bags; now the gowns they wear on their riggers bear the mark o' the tailor's hand an' their jewels gleam like a fairy dream an' they're stylish to beat the band!

O! a jayhawk life is the life fur me,
I'm the swiftest hoss on the track!
I ust to be howlin' ca-lam-i-tee,
But my howler's knocked out o' whack,
On the knocker's bugle I ust to-blow.
A regular Populist crank,
But it's different now since I've got the dough
In the Farmers an' Drovers' bank.

When the crop's all sold an' I've got the gold we are off on a furrin tower, an' we make the trip on a high-toned ship that kin swim forty miles an hour, an' the togs we wear make the natives stare—O! they rubberneck at our clothes, an' our cash we blow till you'd think, by jo! we was playin' it through a hose!

O! a farmer's life is the life fur me,
I'm a king of the jayhawk blood,
I'm a wallerin' in pros-per-i-tee,
The happiest hog in the mud.
In society doin's, I cut a dash,
I've a heftp roll in my flunk,
An' I've got a haymow full o' cash
In the Farmers an' Drovers' Bank.
—Denver Post.

THE REAL THING.

Among the old miners of Siskiyou county a man can get worse whisky at Sawyer's bar than in any other place on earth. This is the belief of the gold diggers of that section, and that faith is accepted as orthodox.

Regularly every Christmas Billy X., foreman of the Oro Fino mine, takes his lay off down at Sawyer's. Once the superintendent asked him why he always selected that place for his vacation.

"I want to have one yearly drunk," said Billy, "and I want to know when I am drunk, so that I may enjoy the sensation."

"Well, can't you enjoy the sensation in any other portion of the county or state or continent?" asked the superintendent.

"No. When I'm drinking Sawyer's whisky and it begins to taste good, then I know I'm drunk."—San Francisco Call.

CUPID'S MIRROR.

"The beauty of a woman's face or figure is but the external sign of the good health within," says Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., the specialist in women's diseases. Further, to be happy and beautiful one must naturally have good health. Now, if a woman has dragging-down feelings, together with constantly returning pains and aches, a too great drain upon her vitality and strength, she will never look beautiful. The feelings of nervousness, the befogged mind, the ill-temper, the pale and wrinkled face, all result from those disorders peculiar to women, and the only way to effect their cure is to strike at the source of the difficulty. There is every reason why she should write some great specialist, one who has made the diseases of women a specialty for a third of a century like Dr. R. V. Pierce, founder of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, of Buffalo, N. Y. All correspondence is held sacredly confidential, and he gives his advice free and without charge.

During a long period of practice, Doctor Pierce found that a prescription made up entirely of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol, cured ninety-eight per cent. of such cases. After using this remedy for many years in his private practice he put it up in a form that can be had at any store where medicines are handled.

In many cases Dr. R. V. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will fit the needs and put the body in healthy condition.

So sure of it is Dr. Pierce, he offers a reward of $500 for women who cannot be cured of Leucorrhea, Female Weakness, Prolapsus, or Falling of Womb. All he asks is a fair and reasonable trial of his means of cure.

Don't allow the dealer to insult your intelligence by offering you a cheap substitute.

Send 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing and get Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser in paper covers, *free*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets are the most desirable laxative for delicate women.

THE FATHER

ELIZABETH AYRES.

When the young man asked the Father for his daughter, the older man's first impulse was of anger against one to whom he owed nothing, and yet dared to ask him for that which he prized the highest and cared the most for in the world.

"And why should I give you my daughter?" he demanded when he found voice to speak.

"Because I love her and I think she loves me," the young man answered steadily.

"I suppose you know I am rich," the Father said, looking at the young man from beneath sternly-knit brows with a keen, penetrating gaze that would have been disconcerting to one of less honest purpose.

The young men met his eyes fearlessly, and with as direct a gaze. "I suppose you are," he said simply, forgetting in his sincerity to protest his disinterested affection.

His omission pleased the Father. His stern face lost some of its grimness and relaxed into softer lines.

"Have you asked Helen to marry you?" he questioned.

"I asked her if I might speak to you," the young man answered.

"And she said you might?"

"She said I might."

A wave of rebellion surged over the Father.

"Why should I give you my daughter?" he cried. "She is all I have; why should I give her to you? Why must I be sacrificed?"

"You married her mother," the young man replied significantly.

"And she died within two years of our marriage," the older man returned, his voice breaking with the memory of his early sorrow. "She was as pretty and as sweet as Helen and she died within two years of our marriage," he repeated.

"But you made her very happy," the young man ventured.

"Yes, I think I did," the Father answered slowly.

He was silent for a moment.

"I will talk with Helen," he said at last.

"Thank you sir."

The young man brightened and spoke as one with the certainty of realizing his hope.

"You seem very sure of my daughter," the Father told him, half bitterly.

Left alone, he fought the battle with self. Why should he give Helen to another? She was his by the right of parentage; by every law of life that makes the father guardian of his child. Since her mother's death she had been the sole object of his hopes and endeavor. While she was learning to be a woman he had made himself desolate by sending her away from home when it seemed to her advantage, and now that she was a woman, fitted in mind and inclination to be his companion, now that they were just ready to live, when the condition of which he had dreamed, the happiness for which he had longed, had come with a fullness even greater than he had expected, this man who seemed almost a stranger, this alien, was coolly asking him to give up his all, to give him his daughter!

The thought drove him to his feet and lashed him to restless striding through the room.

"Father, where are you?"

It was Helen's voice—young, buoyant and ringing—arousing him from his dreary reflections. How like her mother she spoke. How like her mother in look and manner she was. What if he had been denied her mother? He remembered he had thought nothing of taking her from her home, for the same reason the young man had given him—because they loved each other. He wondered a little now what her father had felt. And she had lived less than two years after he had taken her away!

"Father, where are you?" Helen called again.

"Here, child," he answered, growing calmer.

He would talk with Helen.

* * * * * * *

He had given his consent to Helen's marriage. There was nothing against the young man and there was much in his favor, and Helen's happiness appeared at rest in his hands. Grudgingly the father acknowledged to himself he was the kind of man he would have wished his son to be, if he had been given a son, but he did not hold him dear enough to willingly relinquish his daughter.

The young people were careful not to exclude him from their companionship, but sometimes this very care stung him into a fury of jealous rage. They were one in all things; he was an outsider to whom they were simply fulfilling a duty. A hundred times when this thought held him enslaved, when he brooded until he believed himself cruelly wronged, he resolved to withdraw his consent, knowing Helen would obey. And a hundred times when he heard the joyous lilt of her voice and saw the full zest of life shining from her eyes, he resolved to stand by his word and not be the first to bring her sorrow.

He kept to his promise, putting away his own feeling of solitude and desertion of being made to stand aside, and strengthened himself for the sacrifice with the thought of Helen's happiness.

"It is right that she should be mated," he said in self-counsel. "It has been so since the world began, passing from generation to generation. I cannot, if I would, alter what has come down through the ages."

Torn by alternating currents of decision and indecision, though saying nothing and knowing at the back of his mind that he should hold to his promise, he lived through the time until Helen's wedding. He faced the final issue during the wedding ceremony.

As in a dream he realized himself standing near Helen, listening vaguely to the clergyman speaking the words which changed his daughter into a wife. His black mood came over him and blotted out the sentences of the marriage ceremony. He was in revolt again at what seemed to him the supreme selfishness of youth in love, commanding all the world to make way.

"And forsaking all others, keep thee only unto her, so long as ye both shall live."

The father heard these words clearly.

LEARNING THINGS

We Are All in the Apprentice Class.

When a simple change of diet brings back health and happiness the story is briefly told. A lady of Springfield, Ill., says: "After being afflicted for years with nervousness and heart trouble, I received a shock four years ago that left me in such a condition that my life was despaired of. I could get no relief from doctors nor from the numberless heart and nerve medicines I tried because I didn't know that the coffee was daily putting me back more than the doctors could put me ahead.

"Finally at the request of a friend I left off coffee and began the use of Postum and against my convictions I gradually improved in health until for the past 6 or 8 months I have been entirely free from nervousness and those terrible sinking, weakening spells of heart trouble.

"My troubles all came from the use of coffee which I had drank from childhood and yet they disappeared when I quit coffee and took up the use of Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Many people marvel at the effects of leaving off coffee and drinking Postum, but there is nothing marvelous about it—only common sense.

Coffee is a destroyer—Postum is a rebuilder. That's the reason.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

Sharples Tubular SEPARATORS

Just as They Are

The cut shows them—catalog I-251 tells all about them. Notice the low supply can, bottom feed, wholly enclosed gears, absence of oil cups or holes. No other separator has these advantages.

The Sharples Co. Chicago, Ill. P. M. Sharples West Chester, Pa.

They pierced to his consciousness and quickened the hot thoughts in his brain.

"If he is not good to her, if he ever forsakes her, I'll kill him! I'll kill him!"

He felt as if he had spoken aloud, and glanced around, startled, to see if he had been heard.

"Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?"

There was a momentary pause. Helen looked toward her father expectantly, with a radiance like sunshine on her face. He gave her to the clergyman and saw him place her hand in the palm of the man she was taking for her husband. The power of consent or refusal had passed from the father, irretrievably—forever. Too late now for withdrawal. Why had he not been strong enough to keep his own? Why—

"Those whom God hath joined together, let no man put asunder."

It was over. The minister had spoken his benediction; the father was bereft of his daughter. A little stir and rustle signed the close of the marriage ceremony.

The father stood upright and motionless, simulating a calmness he did not feel, to hide the weakness bred by conflicting emotions.

"Father, father!" he heard Helen's voice crying softly.

Her arms were around his neck, her soft, cool lips were pressed against his cheek.

"Dear father," she whispered, "give me your blessing."

She had turned from her husband to him: come to him like a little child begging for love and approval. The father's arms closed around his daughter. A great joy was alight in his heart. He heard music. He heard the laughing voices of friends pressing forward to offer congratulations. He had not lost his daughter. She was here—here within the circle of his arm! It was the young man who was put aside.

He looked toward him. There was a radiance on his face like that which illumined Helen's. He smiled when he met the father's glance and held out his hand. The father took it and they stood palm to palm, each of them shoulder to shoulder with Helen.

The father could not speak—not yet.

"Father," Helen whispered wistfully.

There was appeal in her eyes.

The father's grasp tightened on the young man's hand.

"My son," he said, "be good to my daughter."

THE HOME PATH.

I chose from many paths an August way
Because I knew the wild fern made it sweet.
Because I knew old fields of corn and wheat
Safeguarded it through all a summer day.
Till, of a glorious twilight, it should stray,
Dappled and dimpling to my eager feet
Unto a garden path that soon should meet
A doorstone where my memory-children play.
The August way persuades me when the year
Grows fragrant with the feasts of aftermath;
Calm voices murmur on my August path,
And through the turmoil of the town I hear
The whispering of leaves, the plash of rains,
The soothing symphonies of orchard lanes.
—Frank Walcott Hutt, in August New England Magazine.

A Cure for Asthma.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. It was tested in the wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 10 per cent. permanently cured), and desiring to relieve human suffering, will send (free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

WHERE THOUSAND-DOLLAR BILLS CIRCULATE

The ordinary citizen, even though he be a man of more than ordinary means, seldom ever sees a $1,000 bill, while $1,000 bills are almost an unknown article. Yet, according to the paying teller of one of the largest banks in the city, these same $100 and even $1,000 bills are rather common. This teller estimates that he handles from $10,000 to $15,000 a day in large bills on an average. By large bills, he explained, he meant those of a denomination of $50 and up.

But if these bills abound in quantity, the use to which they are put has a very narrow field, and is confined to only a few definite purposes in Omaha. Chief among these special purposes is the large real estate deal.

It is a trick of the real estate man to make a man an offer for a piece of property and then follow it up by flourishing the price in $100 or $1,000 bills. It is said that several of Omaha's best known real estate men use this very plan.

An agent will come to the bank and draw his check for the amount he wants. "Give it to me in hundreds," he will say, or, if the deal is a large one, he calls for thousands. When he has made his trade, and the purchase price is counted out, he will, if he had been given a certified check, but there is something about the sight of real money that oftentimes consummates a trade. Perhaps the charm falls to work and the agent brings the money back to the bank and deposits it until he wants to draw a "stash roll" on some other unsuspecting victim.

"Another use for these large bills is to pay duties. The duties at the Omaha custom house sometimes run as high as $5,000 a day," said the teller. "The government doesn't take any chances, you can put that down. When one does business with Uncle Sam he finds that the old gentleman is from Wisconsin and wants it in his hand. The real hard cash, actual legal tender, must be deposited. Not only that, but in big bills. It's big denominations the government wants. The reason for this large bill demand by the government is that the money has to be transferred, and it is just as well to make it in large bills at once, so it can be shipped readily.

"The real large bills, such as the $5,000 and $10,000, are very scarce. I doubt if there are any in Omaha. Certainly I don't know of any. They are used only in the east, where money is handled in a much larger bulk than it is out this way. There they come in handy and are useful in transfers from bank to subtreasury and the like.—Omaha News.

Don't Be a Flat Yourself.

When you are thinking of buying a place at the seashore, before closing the bargain, don't omit to go down and look at it when the tide is out.—Somerville Journal.

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers to answer. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which, will be the most valuable answers possible:

Will some one please tell me when, on what kind of soil and after what crop, to sow buckwheat as a second crop, both for the bees and for the buckwheat itself?—R., Erie, Pa.

Is it not true that usually pigs are not given enough water? I should be glad to have the views of the great Farmstead brotherhood on the question of watering hogs.—G., Morrow, O.

Will some one tell me how to prepare home-grown tobacco for the market, so that I may get the value that is coming to the grower?—G., Lexington, Ky.

What is the value of wheat middlings as a milk-producing food for cows as well as for dairy use?—B., Delta, O.

Will some one please tell me through the columns of the Farmstead a sure cure for roup in chickens, if there is such a thing? Also some good disinfectant to keep the disease from spreading. I have killed several chicks and some have died. I would be very thankful for a remedy.—R., Lompoe, Cal.

Will some reader of The Blade tell me what to do for my pigs? They are about four weeks old, look fat and sleek ,but get sore and scabby around the mouth and eyes, then take the thumps and most generally die. They have plenty of exercise, fresh air and dry quarters. The largest are always affected first. What is the cause and remedy?—S., Brookston, Ind.

Will some reader of The Blade give directions for a preparation to use on a floor to stop the cracks before painting?—P., Zionsville, Ind.

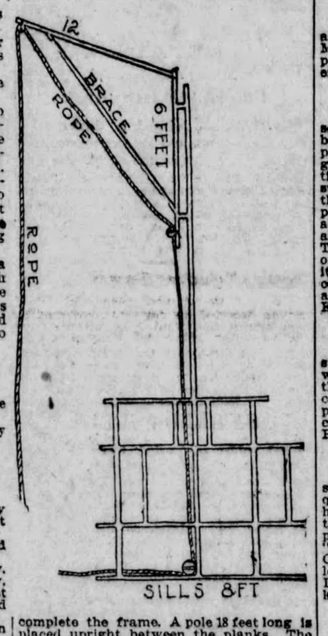
The editor of The Farmstead used putty in one case, and in another, where the cracks were very large, he used ordinary cement. In both cases the work was a success. But we will be glad to have readers of The Blade send their own experience in stopping such cracks. —Editor Farmstead.

After reading that article in The Blade of August 27, entitled "That Cabbage Worm," I wish to say that I have often found a small, red worm in cabbage heads, and I took them to be angle worms. Does any one think this probable?—D., Westgate, Iowa.

The cabbage worm which is raising so much disturbance in Tennessee is not the common agle-worm, or fish-worm, because it is thin—not larger than a thread or a horse-hair. If you find any of these worms, send them to the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and ask what they are. Then send to us the answer you receive, that we may publish it, for the benefit of the thousands of Farmstead readers. —Editor Farmstead.

A Hay Derrick.

Editor Farmstead: Here is my hay derrick. The sills are 8 feet long, 6 inches thick; the top sills 6 feet long; upright post, 3 feet long—all framed together, top and bottom. Then from pieces of 2-inch bridge plank, spiked on top and bottom,



complete the frame. A pole 18 feet long is placed upright between the planks. The crane is made of 3 2x4-inch scantling. Two ¾-inch hinges, by which the crane is attached to the pole, complete the rig. Set it so the crane hangs over the bottom for the haystack; then the crane will swing back with the hay.—R., Barry, Ill.

Harvesting Sweet Potatoes.

Sweet potatoes should be harvested before the vines are seriously injured by frost. If only a few are grown in the garden, they may be dug with an ordinary potato fork. If, however, the area is large, the tubers may be plowed out after the vines have been cut with a rolling coulter, or a special digger having two coulters, two plows and a cutting blade, may be employed. Whatever the tool used, care should be taken to avoid cutting, bruising or breaking the tubers, since an injured tuber does not keep well after being stored. The tubers should be dug only when the soil is dry. It is considered best to dig them in the morning of a bright day, shake off the dirt by hand, and leave them lying in the field till afternoon to dry; then take them in and place them under cover before night.

To keep well, sweet potatoes must be stored in a dry, warm place having a fairly uniform temperature. In storing on a small scale, as for home use, the tubers may be packed in boxes of dry sand or road dust, and placed in a basement containing a furnace, or in an upper room, close to a chimney. For storing in large quantities, specially constructed buildings are used. These are usually built entirely above ground, have dead air spaces in the walls, and double doors and windows. No stove is placed in the building so that the desired temperature may be maintained, even in the coldest weather. Means for ventilation must be provided. The tubers are stored in bins with false bottoms raised 2 or 3 inches above the floor, and there is an air space or passageway between the bins and the walls of the building, so that there may be a free circulation of air all around the tubers.

It is a common practice among some growers to maintain the temperature of the house at about 90 degrees for the first week or two after the tubers are put in, so as to cause them to lose their excess of moisture. Thorough ventilation must be given during this period, to allow the escape of the moisture-laden atmosphere. After this sweating process is completed, the temperature is usually lowered to 50 or 60 degrees, and is kept as uniform as possible throughout the storage season.

Sweet potatoes in storage should never be moved, sorted or handled in any way until just before they are to be marketed. After being handled, they soon rot. For this reason it is a practice with some growers to store in small bins so that the entire contents of one bin may be taken out at once, without disturbing the remainder of the tubers in storage.—J. W. Loyd, in American Agriculturist.

That Cabbage Worm.

Editor Farmstead: There is in this country a worm about one inch long found in cabbage. The body is of a greenish color, white or transparent back of head. The head is black. Now if you can place him your readers would be glad to know if he is poisonous. They are very slim. There has been a number of people died of poisoning about here and our medical men are divided in opinion, some say the worm is the cause, others say Paris green.—F. Brakebill, Tenn.

We have several letters of inquiry, but this is the only one which attempts to describe the worm (it is not a snake.) We urge readers to cut out parts of cabbage containing the worm, put in a strong pasteboard box and send to the Department of Agriculture, Division of Entomology, Washington, D. C. Mark your name and address on the outside of the package. Then write a letter to the same address, stating that you have sent samples, and ask for information as to its nature, name and origin, and whether it is poisonous, if eaten. If any reader who does this will send to The Blade the reply he gets from the department we will be very glad to publish it for general information.

This worm seems to be found in a number of localities in Tennessee. A newspaper special from Nashville, dated Aug. 17, says:

"The first report came from a nearly county about four weeks ago and gave an account of the discovery in a head of cabbage of a mysterious worm. It was stated to be the color of the vegetable, about four inches long and about as thick as a strand of corn silk. This report was followed by others, some of the reptiles being as long as 10 and 12 inches and others as short as two inches. All agreed that it was of the thickness of a strand of corn silk, some, however, describing it as about of the thickness of No. 40 thread, and others as that of a thin horse hair.

"In color the specimens found have ranged from white to dark brown, the colors being light green, olive, yellow, pale pink, blue and red. It is described as semi-transparent, with its head tipped with black. Under the microscope it has been seen to possess the faculty of contracting and elongating its head.

"The Nashville Academy of Medicine, composed of the leading physicians in this county, discussed the matter at its last meeting. A resolution was introduced supported by Dr. Deering J. Roberts, editor of a medical journal, which declared the cabbage snake a myth and a fallacy. The doctors, however, did not take this view of the question, declaring that it was better to wait until the investigation was concluded. The resolution was tabled after a number of doctors had expressed this latter view.

"Another theory presented is that farmers have through ignorance sprinkled Paris green upon the young cabbage to kill insects and arrest the passage of cutworms through a patch, and that the poison, settling into the heart of the cabbage, was cooked up with the vegetable. This has few supporters, however, and it has been declared by many that the cabbages they used were of their own growing and they had used no Paris green."

"Salmoned" Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—I saw in your paper a request for a cure for salmoned dogs. My way of curing is to give a blue mass pill the size of a pea. I have cured several by using that.—M., Parker, Oregon.

Elderberry Wine.

Editor Farmstead:—In reply to a subscriber who asked for a recipe for elderberry wine, I offer the following: To one peck of berries on the stem add three gallons of water; put to boil, and let boil till the berries settle to the bottom. Then strain off and measure back into the kettle. To each gallon of juice add three pounds of sugar. Let it come to a boil again, to melt the sugar, then pour off and let stand until it is lukewarm. Then, to every five gallons, add one cake of yeast, soaked in old wine or water. Let it stand 48 hours, then strain into kegs, corked loosely, 30 days. Then cork tight and put in a cool place—B., Parkerville, Kan.

Sweeney in Horses.

Editor Farmstead:—Here is a remedy for sweeney in horses: Blister the shoulder where the sweeney is, enough to rough the hair; then apply a paste made of common soft soap and table salt, made pretty stiff. Leave on until the hair comes off and the shoulder will fill.—M., Parker, Oregon.

Peanut Culture.

Editor Farmstead:—I note in the Farmstead of Weekly Blade of Sept. 1 an inquiry from C., of Cassopolis, Mich., about harvesting peanuts. Why on earth do not the Blade readers who are interested in peanut culture send a letter addressed, "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and ask him to send "Farmers' Bulletin No. 25, Peanuts; Culture and Uses?" It contains all that any one can want to know on the subject—K., Toledo, O.

Send for It!

The Blade has just received from the department of agriculture, Washington, Farmers' Bulletin No. 203, entitled: "Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies; Household Methods of Preparation," by Maria Parloa." It is a 32-page pamphlet with illustrations, telling all about these subjects, with illustrations. There is not a housewife in the United States who will not be benfited by reading it. Address a letter to "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C." and ask him to send you "Farmers' Bulletin No. 203, Canned Fruits, Preserves and Jellies." It will cost you nothing. Mention The Toledo Blade.

Mushroom Culture.

The department of agriculture has just issued Farmers' Bulletin No. 204, entitled, "The Cultivation of Mushrooms." It is a 24-page pamphlet, and tells all that any one wants to know on the subject. It is sent without cost to any one who sends a request to the secretary of agriculture. Write for it, and when you saw a notice of it in The Toledo Blade.

Milk Preservative Frauds.

The St. Louis Globe-Democrat has the following timely warning to rural readers:

"Farmers who receive circulars containing offers of preservatives of milk and cream, or of methods for doubling the amount of butter from the milk, should consider such propositions very carefully. Butter is made from the cream only, and the proportion of butter obtained depends upon the amount of butter fat in the milk—the fat being in the cream. It is impossible to get something for nothing, and any product devised by the use of special agents is simply not butter, but coagulated milk, the price of which in market will be less than that of pure milk."

Alfalfa in Oklahoma.

Green county (Oklahoma) farmers are making a specialty of alfalfa, and with great results. George W. Thrush, who lives on a farm between Altus and Martha, recently cut his first crop from 28 acres, and threshed 120 bushels of seed from that amount of ground. At the lowest price the seed is worth $1,000; he will have two more cuttings this year, and figures the land will pay him $75 an acre this season.

Many farmers in that locality are not only realizing almost fabulous sums off the fields during the summer, but they also utilize the alfalfa pastures to fatten hogs for market; alfalfa and hogs combined make a short line to market in the fall. Also in Beaver county alfalfa becoming so rapidly in favor that the farmers have combined to thresh a part of their crops and thus have home-grown seed for planting. It makes a much cheaper seed.

William A. Berkey, of Ivanhoe, in Beaver county, Oklahoma, is an alfalfa and kaifir corn specialist; this year he also tried millet of the German variety, which is now finely headed and three feet high. He believes this product will become a permanent one in that county.

Near Newkirk, in Kay county, Oklahoma, James Williams is experimenting with ginseng, and his experiment is being watched with interest. The results thus far have proven very satisfactory.

Henry Burt, of Lincoln county, Oklahoma, has an acre this year in "dishrag" gourds, and will increase the acreage ten times next spring, so profitable does he find the crop. They are vegetable curiosities, the "dishrag" gourd answers the same purpose as a sponge, and in addition the plants are ornamental, with their large leaves and gorgeous yellow bell-shaped flowers. After removing the seeds from the inside of the gourd the rim and that form a sponge that may be used a long time before wearing out.

Farmers near Thomas, in Custer county, Oklahoma, report that potato bugs are destroying the "bull nettle" and "buffalo burrs," two of the worst weeds the farmers have to contend with. The bugs are being removed carefully from the potato vines and placed on the pest weeds, which are being devoured rapidly.

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A $50.00 Solid Gold Watch

for you, or we will pay you $50.00 Spot Cash to buy a SOLID GOLD Watch from your own jeweler, if the watch we send to every person answering this advertisement is not found exactly what we claim. We intend by our liberality to rapidly introduce the greatest remedy of the age—to stimulate the appetite, regulate the bowels and beautify the complexion. We don't want your money. Only send us your name and Post Office address and agree to sell only 12 Boxes of our Marvelous Remedy at 25 cts. a box. We will then send you the remedy by mail at once. When sold you send us only $1.50 of our money and we will send you one of our handsomely engraved case stem wind and stem set American movement watches and you can send us the other $1.50 of our money when you receive the watch. Now is your chance to get a fine watch without spending a cent and you will never regret having helped to introduce our Remedy. Our Watch is a dandy and one man said he would not take $100.00 for it. Here is an advertisement that is fair and square, and, as we said before, we will pay you $50.00 in cash to buy a Solid Gold Watch from your own jeweler, if you find that the watch we send you is not exactly what we claim. We send a guarantee with every watch. Write to-day.

EMPIRE REMEDY CO., Dept. B6 Box 135, New York

FOR LADY OR GENT.

LICOLN AND LONDON.

The Tower Dedicated to Our President in One of England's Churches.

"With charity for all and malice toward none"—these well-known words of the great, brave, sagacious Lincoln—appear in large lettering in the creed of Christ church, Westminster Road. It is fitting, then, that the imposing tower of this superb structure, costing over £62,000 ($310,000), should be dedicated to the liberator of a race. Rowland Hill, whose name is linked with the world's great preachers, founded Surrey Chapel eighteen years before the close of the eighteenth century. Newman Hall was one of his successors, and under his leadership the church secured this splendid temple and center of Christian service. When the building was still in the hands of the architects, Dr. Hall conceived the idea of dedicating the tower to Abraham Lincoln, the martyred President of the United States; and today within the tower you may read the following inscription:

LINCOLN TOWER.
Inaugurated 4th July, A. D., 1876, by
Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton Bart.

The memorial stone was laid 9th July, 1874 By the American Minister to this country. The cost (£7,000) was defrayed equally by English and American contributions obtained by the Rev. Newman Hall, LL.B.

It was built in commeroration of the abolition of slavery, effected in 1865, by
PRESIDENT LINCOLN;
And as a token of international brotherhood

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Folk and the Boodlers.

Please give in detail the Missouri trouble from beginning up to present time. What is Folk's part in it?—C. M., Trenton, Mo.

Mr. Folk was born in Tennessee 34 years ago, and graduated in 1889 from the Vanderbilt university, at Nashville. He came to St. Louis to practice law and was doing well when he got into politics. There was a street car fight and the strikers asked him to act for them. He did so, and a little later he was made the candidate for circuit or district attorney. He was elected, and it then became his duty to look into the administration of the city and its legislative enactments. Among the first criminals arrested were some illegal voters of his own party. It was announced that they would be prosecuted and the boodlers were thunderstruck. Colonel Ed Butler, their chief, a man who had started life as a horseshoer and made millions as a ring politician, called upon Folk for explanations, saying: "Why, Mr. Folk, these men voted for you; you don't mean you are going to prosecute them?"

"I certainly do mean it," replied Folk. "There is no reason why I should not do so because I have been benefited by their wrongdoing. I had nothing to do with their voting illegally. Suppose I was vice president of the United States and the president should be assassinated and I should thereby become president, would you have me not prosecute the assassin because his act made me President? I certainly will prosecute them," and prosecute them he did.

That was the beginning. Folk extended his prosecutions to the boodlers themselves, and in this he uncovered one of the greatest sinks of municipal corruption known to the United States. Said Mr. Folk to a newspaper interviewer:

"For twenty years past St. Louis has been in the hands of a ring just large enough to control the city legislature and override the mayor's veto, and this ring has levied blackmail upon every license, privilege and franchise granted by the city. Laws have been unblushingly sold to the highest bidder. The ring has tried to sell the water works, the court house and the Union market, for its own enrichment. Nothing has been safe for its avarice, not even the sewer pipes in the ground. It has had its regular schedule of bribe prices, based upon what each business would stand, ranging from a few hundred dollars for a switch bill to thousands of dollars for a franchise. Indeed, I believe as much as $10,000,000 has been paid out in blackmail on such accounts.

"This has been carried on by a continuous gang of nineteen and their subordinates. It took nineteen votes to control the city council, and these nineteen men passed upon what legislation should be enacted and how much they should be paid for each act of franchise. At one time the combine received $47,500 for an ordinance to light the city. The bargain was made on the floor of the house of delegates and the money was handed over to one of the combine. After noting the nineteen met at the house of one of their members, the host sat at the piano and played 'Home, Sweet Home,' while the money was distributed in $2,500 lots."

Concerning the street railway franchise in St. Louis, Mr. Folk said:

"That was a franchise which covered nearly all the street railways of the city. The promoter, a man named Snyder, gave $250,000 in bribes to the municipal assembly to get it. He paid twenty-five out of the twenty-eight members of the house of delegates $5,000 each and the seven members of the council from $10,000 to $17,000 each. One councilman took $25,000 from other parties to vote against the franchise, but returned it when he found that he could get $50,000 from the promoter to vote in its favor. He gave back the first amount, saying he did not think he could honestly earn the latter. This councilman was sold by the promoter for $1,250,000, so that he made a clean million out of the transaction. The city did not receive one cent for all the streets given away.

"Uthoff was the man who got $50,000 for his vote, and gave back the $25,000 which the opposing parties had given him to vote for them. The promoter, however, had promised Uthoff $100,000 upon his saying that $50,000 was not enough, and with this understanding Uthoff gave him back the $50,000 expecting to get $100,000 the next morning.

"That night the promoter left for New York, taking all the money with him. Uthoff had voted for the bill and had nothing. He took a pistol and followed the promoter to New York city. They met at the Waldorf hotel, and there, under the influence of a bottle of champagne Uthoff was made to compromise his claim of $100,000 for $5,000 cash. At the same time he signed a statement that he knew the promoter was not corrupt, and that he believed he would be as far from offering a bribe as he (Uthoff) would be from accepting one if offered."

Indian Corn.

I have been a subscriber and reader of The Blade for some ten years and have especially watched the Question Bureau with interest. Please give a history of Indian corn, as complete as you can. Its origin, the several changes it undergone through the effect of cultivation, and whether corn did not grow wild ages ago.—J. S. G., Montezuma, Iowa.

Why, dear friend, every grain, every grass or plant, every fruit, now cultivated carefully by man, was originally a wild plant or tree. The peach is a derivation of the almond family, and the original Persian peach was a seed, midway between the present peach-stone and the almond, and with a thin, bitter rind. Cultivation has improved this rind into the luscious flesh of the peach. The original apple was a sour, bitter fruit, worse than the present crabapple. Cultivation and selection has made it what it is. So with every other fruit, vegetable, grain or grass now cultivated.

Maize, or Indian corn, is a native of the western continent. It was not known in the Old World before the discovery by Columbus. It was found in cultivation by the Indian women from Chili northward to Virginia and in New England. Grains of varieties not now known have been found in tombs and burial mounds 600 to 1,000 years of age, but of course without germinative power. Charles Darwin, in 1846, found three ears of corn, together with 18 different species of sea shells, imbedded in a sea-beach of South America which had been raised at least 85 feet above the then level of the sea.

It is probable that the original home of maize, or Indian corn, was in Peru or Mexico. A variety is found in Peru growing wild, which has a husk around each grain, as is the case with the grains of wheat, oats, barley and rye of today. Of course the ears were diminutive as compared with ears of maize at the present time. Columbus carried it to Europe, and all the corn raised in the eastern hemisphere dates its origin from his time—except in the case, yearly growing more numerous, in which the seed of approved varieties is imported from the United States.

Corn is a plant which depends upon cross-fertilization, and therefore the pure variety generally becomes mixed with others. There are a number of varieties of dent corn, in which the outer end of the grain, as it is in position on the cob, shows a "dent" or indentation. The most profitable varieties of corn are those which have a long, wedge-shaped kernel. This means a longer and therefore heavier grain in proportion to nnmber. Within the past few years, the culture of corn has been made the subject of scientific investigation by the Department of Agriculture, as a result of which a scientific farmer can now cultivate corn for oil, or for starch, or for albumen. A striking illustration of this is an exhibit at the World's Fair, in the Missouri building. The visitor sees an exhibit of corn in the cob, and asks what is its peculiarity. He is told by the attendant that this variety of corn is grown exclusively from the cobs, which are very large in diameter, with much pith in the center. The cobs are used to make tobacco pipes, and the corn itself is a by-product, of inferior value.

There are varieties of corn, from an ear not larger than your little finger, with grains not larger than a millet-end, up to the common ears raised on the corn lands of the west. The successful cultivation of corn depends upon a fertile soil, with plenty of rain and hot weather in July, August and September. Heavy fertilization of the soil is needed, if corn is to be a steady crop.

General Gordon.

B. M., Limestone, Pa.: Charles George Gordon, an English soldier, was born in 1833, butchered at Khartoum in 1885. He served in the Crimean war in the English service and then, with the permission of the English military authorities, in the service of the Chinese government to put down the Tai-Ping rebellion, which he perfectly subdued. He refused all offers of substantial reward from the Chinese government afterward. He was raised to England, and was made colonel in the army engineers. In 1872, on the resignation of Sir Samuel Baker he took that command, which was that of an English officer under the khedive of Egypt. From 1874 to 1879 he governed the vast region of the Soudan with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Egyptian authorities.

In 1881, Mohammed Ahmed, a Mohammedan fanatic, claimed to be the Mahdi—the redeemer of the Mohammodan world—and gathered an army of fellow fanatics of the moon faith, with the avowed purpose of killing all infidels, and establishing Mohammedanism as the faith of the world. So threatening to the Egyptian power was this fanatical movement that it was decided to evacuate the Soudan. The Egyptian government asked of England the loan of an English officer of high authority be sent, with full power to withdraw all garrisons in the Soudan, and to make the best arrangements possible for the future government of the country. General Gordon went to Khartoum at the request of the British government. It was hoped that his great personal influence with the natives and his intimate knowledge of the country would enable him to get matters right. But these hopes were vain. Gordon was besieged in Khartum by the Mahdi and his forces, but for a whole year he held the town against the fanatic Arab forces. An English army under Lord Wolseley was sent to his relief. The advance corps of this force sighted Khartoum on January 28, 1885, to find that the town had been betrayed into the hands of the Mahdi's followers only two days before, and that Gordon had been murdered, though fighting to the last.

Khartoum was abandoned after its conquest by the Mahdi, and the new city of Omdurman was built, on the opposite side of the Nile. After the British expedition of 1885, the area was abandoned by the British until 1898, when a strong expedition occupied Omdurman. A shell from a British boat in the Nile destroyed the pretentious tomb of the Mahdi in Omdurman. His remains were thrown into the Nile, as a lesson to the fanatic Arabs. It has a population of 40,000, and is the seat of Gordon college, an institution of learning named in honor of the hero of Khartoum.

Now, having given the narrow portion of history needed to make the answer to your question inteligible, we will print your question as it is sent us:

"What great English general was killed in the Soudan? When, where and by whose forces was he killed?"

We know, of course, that you send us the above because you have no clue to the answer. It is that most despicable class of query, known as a 'catch question." We infer, from the hundred of similar catch questions sent us every year, that it was asked by some foolish school examiner. No man or woman of ordinary sense would ever put a question in that way. The proper form would be to ask about the death of General Gordon, and against whom he was fighting at the time. We would consider it a favor to all students and to all applicants for teachers' certificates if you would clip this out and send it to the narrow-minded man who asked it. Perchance it may be that he will see the folly of such questions and cure himself of the habit of asking catch queries.

The Dardanelles.

Please tell us—all your space will permit—about the Dardanelles. The Blade is O. K.—E. G. P., Gastonia, Me.

The salt-water channel which connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Black Sea is made up, coming from the Mediterranean northward, of, first, the Dardanelles, or Hellespont, a strait connecting the Aegean Sea (a branch of the Mediterranean) with the little sea of Marmora; the Marmora, and the strait connecting it with the Black Sea.

To describe this channel and sea between the Black and Mediterranean seas, it is better to begin with the sea of Marmora. This sea was, in times of antiquity called the Propontis. It is 176 miles long, 50 broad, and 4,400 square miles in area. The largest island in it is named Marmora (Marmor, marble) of 50 square miles, so named from its quarries of marble and alabaster.

The Dardanelles is the channel between the sea of Marmora ("Marble Sea") and the Mediterranean. Its name is derived from that of the ancient city of Dardanus, on the southwestern shore. It is also called the Hellespont (the sea of Helle,) from Helle, the daughter of Athemas, king of Thebes, who was fabled to have been drowned in it. Xerxes, king of Persia, in his great expedition against Greece, in 480 B. C., crossed this strait by means of two bridges of boats, its length is 40 miles south-southwestward, and its breadth varies from one to four miles. There is always a rapid current in the channel from the Sea of Marmora to the Mediterranean. In 1841 a treaty was concluded between Turkey and the five great powers of Europe—Great Britain, France, Prussia, Austria and Russia—by which no ships of war other than Turkish should pass the Dardanelles, without the consent of the Turkish government.

The strait northward from the Sea of Marmora to the Black Sea is called the Bosphorus. Its length is about 17 miles, its breadth varying from a half mile to two miles. Its shores are elevated, and throughout its course it has, on the two sides, seven bays or gulfs, projecting deeply into the land. One of these, on the northwestern side, forms the Golden Horn, the harbor of Constantinople. The name Bosephorus is Greek, and means "the ford of the ox." This name is derived from a fable in Greek mythology. Io was a beautiful girl with whom Jupiter, king of the gods, fell in love. Juno, the wife of Jupiter, became jealous. Jupiter then changed Io into a beautiful white heifer. Juno sent a gadfly to torment her, and she swam the strait from Asia to Europe; but the gadfly tormented her without a moment's rest in her wanderings through the world.

City of Cincinnati.

Please give a sketch of the founding of Cincinnati, Ohio, with sketch of the founder, date, and population 50 years later.—H. B. H., Lawrence, Kan.

Cincinnati is exactly half-way the length of the Ohio river from Pittsburg to Cairo—465 miles by water from each; but by rail 315 from the former and 369 from the latter. John Cleves Symmes, a member of Congress at the time, with a number of associates, bought from Congress about 300,000 acres of land, fronting on the north bank of the Ohio, and lying between the Little Miami river on the east and the Great Miami on the west. Early in 1788 he sold 740 acres opposite the mouth of the Licking river, a Kentucky stream which empties into the Ohio. With the purchasers he visited the spot and selected the town site, which was named Losantiville—L for Licking river; anti, opposite to; os, the mouth; and ville, a city. After some shiftings of ownership, a firm consisting of Israel Ludlow, a surveyor, and two others, took possession Dec. 28, 1788, and Ludlow laid out the beginnings of the town, about three-quarters of a mile square. In 1789 the government built Fort Washington here, just east of Ludlow's town limits, on Broadway, and this post was the outfitting place for the expeditions against the Indians of Gen. St. Clair and Gen. Anthony Wayne. The former, St. Clair, was appointed governor of the Northwest Territory. He arrived in January, 1790, laid out Hamilton county, and changed the silly name of Losantiville to Cincinnati, in honor of the society, composed of the officers of the army of the Revolution. Byrt the end of 1790 it had some 40 log houses. Gen. Harmar's expedition against the Indians of the Northwest was terribly defeated in 1790, as was the expedition under Gen. St. Clair in 1791. All this time Fort Washington and Cincinnati was the center of American military activity. In 1792 it had some 900 inhabitants.

Wayne's splendid victory over the Indians at Fallen Timbers, 12 miles south of Toledo, on August 20, 1794, crused the power of the tribes, ended forever the danger of Indian invasion of the settlements along the Ohio river, and gave Cincinnati a chance to grow with serene confidence. In 1800 its population was 750; in 1810, 2,540, when it was the largest town in Ohio; in 1820, 9,602; in 1840, which was 52 years after its founding, 46,338; in 1870, 216,239; and in 1900, 325,902.

You will see that there is no one man entitled to the description of the founder of Cincinnati. If you will write and tell us whom you had in mind of all the men concerned in its settlement, we will be glad, if possible, to give a sketch of his life.

National Finances.

Give me the figures as to receipts and expenditures and deficiency, if any, of the government for 1904.—J. W. F., Roosevelt, W. Va.

Please tell me through the Question Bureau why the excess of expenditure over revenue for 1904 of the United States $41,053,441; also how mueh is in the treasury of the United States now?—G. W. P., Hopkins, N. C.

We take it that these questions refer to the fiscal year ended on January 30 of this year. All the appropriations of the government are made for the fiscal year, beginning July 1, and ending on June 30 of the next year, and are not for the calendar years, beginning on January 1 and ending December 30. On July 1, Secretary of the Treasury Shaw made public a statement showing the comparison between the estimates which he submitted to congress in his last annual report and the actual receipts and disbursements during the fiscal year, from which it appears that the actual surplus was only about three-fourths of a million less than the estimated surplus, when account is taken only of expenditures which were considered in submitting the estimate.

In the estimate submitted to congress no account was taken of possible expenditures in securing the right of way for the Isthmian canal, nor of the loan of $4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company. The estimate was based also on the existing laws. These were subsequently modified by the ratification of the reciprocity treaty with Cuba. The secretary cals attention to the fact that the surplus would have been several millions in excess of his estimate but for the reciprocity arrangement with Cuba, which reduced the revenues from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000.

The following table shows the estimated and actual receipts and expenditures of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1904:

Receipts—	Estimated.	Actual.
From customs	$250,000,000	$262,068,483
Internal revenue	235,000,000	232,435,695
Miscellaneous	45,000,000	46,682,505
Totals	$530,000,000	6541,186,745
Expenditures—		
For civil and miscellaneous	$131,000,000	$132,229,913
War	115,000,000	115,337,786
Navy	96,000,000	102,757,073
Indians	11,000,000	10,437,196
Pensions	139,000,000	142,558,335
Interest	24,000,000	24,618,766
Totals	$516,000,000	$527,939,071
Surplus	$ 14,000,000	$ 13,247,674

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures are exclusive of $54,000,000 paid on account of the Panama canal and loan to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Co.

The available cash June 30, 1904, amounts to $166,965,872, as compared with the fiscal year ended June 1, 1903, these figures show increases and decreases in receipts as follows:

Customs decrease, $21,823,235; internal revenue increase, $2,320,440; miscellaneous increase, $2,320,440; miscellaneous increase, $1,502,014.

The civil and miscellaneous expenditures for the year just ended exceeded those for the year 1903, including the payments on account of the Panama canal purchase and the St. Louis Exposition loan by $61,813,602. The expenditures on account of the war department were $11,211,897 less than for 1903, and the expenditures on account of the navy were $20,060,271 greater than for 1903.

Pensions show an increase of $4,133,000 and interest payments a decrease of over $4,000,000 as compared with 1903.

The appropriations made by Congress are based on the estimates submitted to that body by the Secretary of the Treasury. The estimates of Secretary Shaw for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1903, and ending June 30, 1904, were submitted to Congress when in session in December, 1903. At that time, he of course could not foresee the independence of Panama, the canal treaty, and the expenditure of 54 million dollars on account of the canal and the loan to the St. Louis exposition.

The second querist above asks how much money is now in the United States treasury. He must remember that by law $150,000,000 in gold are required to be kept in the treasury to redeem greenbacks on demand, so as to keep them at par with gold; also, that the gold coin and silver dollars which are represented in circulation by gold certificates and silver certificates in circulation, must be held in the treasury for their redemption, and neither is paid out unless the certificates are presented. On July 1 of this year, there was a total of $977,744,569 of gold coin and silver dollars on hand.

On that date, there was in the treasury, exclusive of the above, and available on demand for the payment of any governmental obligation a total of $254,913,354.67. Hence it is not likely that the treasury will be embarrassed in any way, with about $55 million dollars of cash on hand, and more coming in every day, from customs and internal revenue receipts.

Motion.

We have a mutual improvement club which endeavors to answer all questions submitted to it. Two weeks ago this query was handed in:

"What is the difference between the earth's motion and all artificial motion?"

One member maintained that the earth's motion is perpetual, while man has never been able to make perpetual motion. Another said the earth's motion was caused by natural forces, while artificial motion is made by man's agency. Others thought neither right, but could not explain why. Reference books consulted did not help us, so I, as secretary, was instructed to put the query to you.—Neptune, Asbury Park, N. J.

We have also received the same query from R. B. M., Limestone, Pa.

The question is simply absurd. Motion is a change of place with regard to other objects. There is no possibility of making an arbitrary distinction on account of the cause of the motion. Motion caused by man's agency is simply his employment of natural forces to produce it. The motion does not differ in any case. The one member who said that "the earth's motion is perpetual, and man cannot produce perpetual motion," is merely quibbling. The phrase "perpetual motion," as applied to mechanism made by man, does not necessary mean an ever ending motion, by no means the creation of more power than will run the machine—an absolute impossibility. If he will borrow his younger brother's high school text book on physics, and read the chapter on mechanics, he will see the fallacy of his position.

The first law of motion is that any body set in motion (no matter by what force) will continue to move forever in a straight line, unless deflected or stopped by some force outside or itself. A rifle ball fired directly upward would go on forever, if it were not for the friction of the atmosphere, and for the attraction of the earth. So of any other moving body. The earth, no matter how it was originally set in motion, is flying through space, in obedience to that initial impulse. The attraction of the sun gives it a curved motion around that luminary. So of the moon, with regard to the earth; so of the other planets, and so on.

The cause of the motion has nothing to do with the matter. The question is about as absurd as that other one, "Which was first created, the hen or the egg?"

Southern Voting Provisions.

Please give the names of all the southern states that have a law that makes illiteracy a bar to voting. Were those laws not made to cut down the negro vote? How many votes are cut off in each state by those laws?—G. M. R., West Point, Miss.

Louisiana restricts the ballot to those able to read and write, or who own $300 worth of property assessed for taxation; but it has the "grandfather clause," which allows all males over 21 to vote, irrespective of illiteracy, whose father or grandfather was entitled to vote on January 1, 1867. This, of course, bars negroes, for no blacks were entitle to vote in that state at that time.

Maryland has recently adopted a plan smilar to that of Louisiana.

Mississippi has an educational qualification, allowing only those to vote who can read and understand the constitution. This law has been decided to be constitutional by the supreme court of the United States. There is no "grandfather clause" in that state.

North Carolina has recently adopted a provision of the state constitution similar to that of Louisiana, given above.

South Carolina restricts suffrage to those who have paid the poll-tax due within six months, who can read and write any section of the state constitution, or who can show that he owns and has paid all taxes due the previous year on property assessed at $300 or more.

Tennessee requires the payment of the poll-tax of the year preceding as a requisite for voters.

Virginia has recently adopted the Louisiana plan, given above. She also requires payment of poll-tax. She also gives the ballot, irrespective of illiteracy, to all who served in time of war in the army or navy of the United States, or the army or navy of the Confederate states, or of any state of the United States or of the Confederate states.

These regulations are largely intended to cut off the ignorant negro vote. As to the number of negroes disfranchised, there is no way of getting accurate figures at this time. You must remember that the right to vote is given by the states, and under the constitution any state may make any regulations it may choose, except that it cannot exclude men from the ballot simply because of "race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

Great Salt Lake.

Please inform me, through The Blade, why the Lake in Utah was named Great Salt Lake?—J. H. P., Wolcott, N. Y.

Well, it seems that any person of ordinary intelligence should be able to know that it is the largest lake in the United States, outside of the five Great Lakes, therefore the word "great," that its waters are more salty than those of the ocean, therefore the word "salt."

It has no outlet to the sea, hence all the salts and mineral matter brought down by the streams which empty into it are retained. It is about 4,200 feet above the level of the sea. It is now about 80 miles long and from 20 to 32 miles wide. From 1850 to 1863, the amount of water flowing into it exceeded the evaporation, and the lake increased from 1,700 miles in area to 2,360 square miles. Since that time, the evaporation has been greater each year than the amount of water flowing into it, and the Great Salt Lake has steadily decreased in volume and area. If the present rate of diminution is kept up, in less than fifty years its bed will be dry. The waters of the Bear, Ogden, Weber and Jordan rivers will lose themselves in a salt marsh or "sink," as the waters of several other rivers in the Great Basin now do. It will then be a depressed basin or plain, like the famed Death Valley in Southern California, the Salton Valley, and several others. Great Salt Lake was first mentioned in a report made by the Spanish Franciscan monks, in 1776. Gen. Fremont explored and described it in 1843, and the first official survey was made of it by Capt. Howard Stansbury, of the United States army, in 1849 and succeeding years.

Marriage Bureaus.

Will you kindly tell me when, and why, marriage bureaus were formed and whether there are no good people who patronize them—and if not, why not?—E. H., Troy, O.

No intelligent man who wishes a happy married life would marry a girl whom he met under such auspices. No girl who is not a born fool would entrust her life and happiness to a man who is a stranger. The essence of married happiness depends upon complete and thorough acquaintance and friendship, which, through community of feeling, develops naturally into love.

The marriage bureau is an institution intended to make money for its manager through the "greenness" and folly of young people who have no real knowledge of life. The man who will advertise for a wife, or seek one in any other way than through long acquaintanceship and full knowledge is either a greenhorn who don't know enough to go in when it rains, or he is a designing scoundrel, trying to take advantage of some foolish girl. The case is still worse with the other sex. A woman who seeks a husband through such dubious channels is either in sore need of a guardian, or she is a woman of such lack of character that no honest man would want her for a wife. We speak thus strongly because we know what we are talking about.

Bryan's Volunteer Service.

Please state at what place Col. W. J. Bryan deserted his regiment, resigned his commission and left home to engage in military glory—F. A. C ..Bridgeport, Ill.

You are wrong in saying that Mr. Bryan "deserted" his regiment. That is a technical military term, and means to leave without authority. Be careful in your use of language. Education shows itself more clearly in the use of proper words rather than in any other way. Mr. Bryan was made colonel of the Third Nebraska volunteers, but saw no active service in the field. As soon as the Spanish government asked for peace Colonel Bryan offered his resignation, which President McKinley, with that kindly good-nature for which he was famed, at once accepted. We think Colonel Bryan's regiment was, at the time, in camp at Tampa, Florida. If not, it was in one of the camps in that section.

End of the Fair.

Will you be so kind as to tell me how long the World's Fair continues?—A. B. P., Dexter, Ont.

The Louisiana Purchase Exposition at St. Louis will end on Wednesday, November 30. It began on the last day of April, and will be open for seven months—one month longer than any previous exposition.

Education of the Japanese.

Will you please tell something about the education of the Japanese?—G., Belle Plaine, Iowa.

On the first page of this issue you will find an article on "Japan's Renaissance." Read it, and then add that the school system of Japan has been so thorough for the last quarter of a century that there is not now in Japan one person 30 years old, and above primary school age, who can not read and write the Japanese language with facility. This one fact speaks volumes for the far-reaching thoroughness of their modern school system.

An "Oregon Boot."

In the issue of The Blade of Aug. 25, under head of Miscellaneous questions and answers, I note your reply to a question as to what an "Oregon boot" is. It is a piece of flat iron, of different dimensions and weight, that has been adopted by the penal institutions of this state to take the place of the ball and chain, that inmates of those institutions who are inclined to want to escape or disobey are made to wear. The piece of iron is attached by bands, placed around the leg at or near the ankle, and riveted to the piece of iron. It can only be removed by being cut off with a file or cold chisel. The weight of this "Oregon boot" varies, owing to the punishment desired to be inflicted.—G. F. R., Turner, Ore.

We are much obliged for the information. We never heard of the article before.

Pressure of Water.

A standpipe fifteen feet through and sixty feet high is full of water. A two-inch pipe of the same height is also full of water. A pressure gauge is connected to both pipes. Is there any difference in the pressure of the water in either pipe?—F. P. L., Wheatland, Pa.

The pressure of water—or any other liquid, for the law is the same for all liquids—depends entirely upon the height of the liquid, not on the area. Hence the gauge will show the same pressure in both the standpipe and the two-inch pipe, in the case asked about, if both are full to the same level.

If pressure depended upon area rather than height, then in a teakettle, or coffee pot, or tea pot, or watering can, or any other similar vessel, the liquid would run out of the spout until the pressure was equalized. A teakettle will hold 4 to 6 pounds of water; the spout 3 or 4 ounces. But the latter balances the water in the kettle—otherwise it would overflow at the spout.

For years the editor of the Bureau has exhorted his readers to study natural science. In any bookstore — or at least through any bookseller — one can order text-books on the natural sciences. Any ordinary text-book on physics gives a full discussion of the laws of hydrostatics and hydraulics. Let us once more urge that readers buy these books, which are easily understandable, and which explain these subjects far more fully than we have space to do.

Miscellaneous.

P. F. A., Stony Fork, N. C.: We have not the information you ask.

W. L. F., Abaline, Ala.: We have not a copy of it.

H. P. C., Molino, Tenn.: The color of the Russian uniform is gray; that of the Japahese brown or khaki.

C. R. B., Halstead, Kan.: We have not seen it in twenty years, and have no idea where to obtain it.

D. P., Meeker, Col.: We never heard of "elitirite," and can not find it mentioned in works on mineralogy. Hence we can not answer.

I. S. U., White Cloud, Mich.: We have no idea how to obtain such a list. Please note the Rule at the head of this department regarding but one question at a time.

M. C. L., Buck Creek, Ind.: We do not publish books, if that is what you mean. If, however, you mean publication in The Blade, we do not desire anything in the way of literary contributions, especially poetry. We have arrangements for all the literary matter we can use.

D. H. R., Hewitt, Pa.: The National road began at Cumberland. The road from that place to Baltimore was not a part of the National road, and never was so called. It was built before the National road was planned, but we have no means of knowing when.

W. J. F., West Lynn, Mass.: The first steps for planning a new navy were taken under the administration of President Arthur. The keels of the Atlanta, Boston and Chicago were laid in 1883. The plans thus begun for a modern navy were continued under the first administration of Mr. Cleveland, and under every one down to the present. It would take too much room to give a list of the vessels of the navy.

Recent Literature.

The following books have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. For further information address the publishers, not us:

The Love of Edwy is the first novel of Rose Cecil O'Neill, one of the best known of modern illustrators. The book is a love story that relates, with more than a touch of originality, the romance of three interlacing lives. The story begins with a light-hearted and amusing picture of childlife, and is altogether an enjoyable novel. It is illustrated with more than sixty drawings by the author. Published by The Lothrop Publishing Co., Boston.

Turk. This new book by Opie Read tells a story of the old South, and pictures conditions as they were in Kentucky shortly before the war. Turk is the hero of the tale, and in following his fortunes a readable story develops in which interesting and exciting things are constantly happening. Published by Laird & Lee, Chicago.

Vergilius, Irving Bacheller's new novel, is a tale of the coming of Christ, and relates the love story of two young Roman patricians in the reign of Augustus, and depicts the momentous events that marked the years just preceding the birth of the Savior. It is an excellent novel. Published by Harper & Brothers, New York.

The Ainu Group. Among the strange people "on show" at the St. Louis exposition, the Ainu group, brought from the Island of Yezo, north of Japan, is one of the most interesting. The nine "hairy Ainu" comprising the group were brought from their home by Prof. Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, who has written a book describing his experiences during his journey and of the events attending the expedition. The account is pleasantly written and is illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs. The Open Court Publishing Co., Chicago.

Theodore Roosevelt, by Edward Stratemeyer, and The Boy Courier, by William C. Sprague, are two new books for boys. The first is the story of the President's life, told exclusively for boys. The second is a tale of the Louisiana Purchase and has for its hero a French drummer boy in Napoleon's army. He comes to this country in search of his father, and has some exciting adventures during stirring times. Lee & Shepard, Boston, are the publishers of both books.

A new volume of western history written by the late Consul Wilshire Butterfield and published under the auspices of the Ohio State Archaeological and Historical society, has for its subject George Rogers Clark's Conquest of the Illinois and the Wabash towns, 1778 and 1779. The history is a voluminous work of nearly 850 pages, which describes in detail Clark's famous campaign into the British territory of the northwest, the difficulties he encountered and the discouragements he surmounted, supplementing by his efforts in the west, Washington's battle for independence in the east. Published by Fred J. Heer, Columbus, Ohio.

Rena's Experiment is a new novel by Mrs. Mary J. Holmes. The scene is placed in a little New England town, and the plot hinges on the terms of a most peculiar will. The book is a love story, written in Mrs. Holmes' usual manner. Published by the G. W. Dillingham Co., New York.

Scientific Aspects of Mormonism. This is a book described by its title It explains the fundamental principles of Mormonism, and aims to prove that Mormonism is the religion of Christ. Polygamy is not touched upon, but will be discussed in a second volume. Prof. Nels L. Nelson, of the Brigham Young University, is the author. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

Songs of the Flag and Nation is a collection of the words and music of the best patriotic and national songs. The collection has been compiled and edited by Walter Howe Jones, and is designed for use in schools, colleges, churches and other places where songs of country are desired. In contents and typography the book is well fitted for its purpose. Hinds, Noble & Eldredge, New York, are the publishers.

AT NIGHT.

Sometimes when Dark has spread for me
her robe of rest,
And Silence guarded by;
The night-bird, Sleep, would startle from
her nest,
Stirred by the baby's cry.

When night is deepest now, again and yet
again,
I lie with wide eyes wet.
It was his little cry which waked me
then;
His silence wakes me yet.
—Edmund Vance Cooke in September Lippincott's.

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The Sunday School

THE TRIUMPH OF A SOLDIER

The International Sunday School Lesson for September 11, Is "Elijah Taken Up Into Heaven." 2 Kings 2:1-11.

(By William T. Ellis.)

"Never judge unfinished work," is an old saying full of wisdom. The winners cannot be known till the race is over. The proof of a journey is its end. The successful life is the one that closes in triumph. The defeats, dejections and hardships which it may have known are small matters when the end is victory and glory. So the impression of Elijah, the flaming prophet of the wilderness, in his various experiences of persecutions, exile, poverty, hunger and loneliness, is lost in the final spectacle of his translation, borne on a whirlwind as on a conqueror's car, and with the charlotry of heaven for his escort.

A Dramatic Career a Spectacular Close

This prophet of fire had experienced a tempestuous career. He was one of God's soldier saints. The field of conflict was his sphere of life. The strenuous lot of the reformer had been his portion. Enemies he had by the legion, and at times he thought himself without a single friend. The relentless hate of the most powerful woman in the nation, before whom the king and his ministers were but puppets, haunted him to the end. The wilderness was his home, and famine often his portion. He had stood on Mt. Sinai, where once Moses had stood, and heard the voice of Jehovah speaking to him. He had confronted hostile kings, without fear, and had pronounced their doom to their faces. On Mt. Carmel he had brought down fire from heaven to vindicate himself and his Master. Again he had called down fire to consume a hundred messengers of a king who sought his life. Now we behold the dramatic climax of the most spectacular life in the Old Testament.

Here was a vindication greater than that on Mt. Carmel. It irresistably suggests a comparison with the end of his enemies who had been so powerful in life. Ahab died in unkingly disguise and in defeat, according to Elijah's prophecy. Jezebel in seclusion awaited the terrible doom, seven years after, which had predicted. Ahaziah, Ahab's successor, had died impotently raging against death, and after having seen the fearless face of this prophet whose life he had threatened. The flower of the priests of Baal had been humiliated in the eyes of the nation by Elijah and had afterward been slain at his will. Verily, God takes his own time, but He always asserts His own supremacy.

And Elijah had been much alone in life, while his enemies had been surrounded by courtiers; but at the close of his earthly mission he had the hosts of God to do him honor, and a true friend to stand by his side. Yes, it was worth while to be Elijah.

An Old Man's Young Friend.

One of the new tasks appointed Elijah on Mount Horeb had been the anointing of his own successor, Elisha, a prosperous young farmer, in most respects quite the antithesis of himself. This young man had proved a strong staff to lean upon. They were bound together by the two-fold tie of master and pupil, friend and friend. The younger man was possessed of an enthusiastic admiration for the older; the older saw, in the glowing spirit and sincere purpose of the other, possibilities of mighty service to the cause of Jehovah, and his heart was made glad.

Only a veteran and lonely worker can know the comfort it was to Elijah to realize that the work was to go on. His "I, I only, am left," was never again heard from his lips after he met Elisha. He might die, but he still would live through Elisha, his disciple. It was not given him to know that he would also live again in John the Baptist and in the whole shining company of God's brave servants since. Thank God, the spirit of Elijah is still in the church. Possibly the latest conspicuous manifestation of this is the unwavering courage and devotion to ideals with which the United Free Church of Scotland is facing the loss of more than fifty million dollars' worth of property for the sake of a principle. It is worth all the millions to know that the Elijah spirit still lives in thousands of Christians.

Happy is the man with a message or with a work who has found his Elisha. Thus the new is linked to the old, and the one gives reverence and wise bearing, and the other open-minded and progressive, while the one cause prospers. There should be less clashing of doctrines and methods if Elijah and Elisha always kept together, and both realized that upon the younger man's shoulder the mantle of the older must eventually fall, and that there is always a work for Elisha to do which would have been impossible to Elijah.

The Last Journey Together.

Somehow the news was known to those interested that Jehovah would take Elijah home. But the two men spoke not a word concerning it as they walked together; the subject lay too deep for words. The school friends knew of communion which has no need of speech. They were up at Gilgal one day when the old longing to be alone with his problem came to Elijah, and he bade his disciple tarry there while he went on to Bethel. Possibly he wanted to spare Elisha the pain of parting, or he may have wanted to test the young man, to see whether he would accept this way out of an imminent ordeal. But Elisha was a stand-byer. As Ruth to Naomi, as David to Jonathan, he clung to his master and friend, determined to share his every experience, no matter how hard. This attitude toward life—a willingness to face the inevitable and a determination to shirk nothing because it is hard—is one secret possessed in common by most strong characters.

Down at Bethel, as also at Jericho, was a school of the prophets, a sort of theological seminary; and it is thought that this last journey of Elijah was for the purpose of making a farewell tour of these. At any rate the students hailed Elisha with a greeting of sympathetic sympathy. "Know thou that Jehovah will take away thy master from thy head today?" Know it! It was the deepest thought of his heart, too sacred to talk about even with Elijah; but here were these cruel fellows pawing over his grief like a peddler's wares. I think I have met some of the graduates of those theological seminaries at Bethel and Jericho; preachers who seem to delight in holding up to public view the particular sorrows of mourners; and others who, not knowing how to speak the word in season, do not know when to keep silent. Some things are not to be talked about; but the group of young men who twice unfeelingly violated Elisha's finest feelings did not know this. Had they loved Elijah as he did they would have been a little more silent.

When Heart Speaks to Heart.

Thrice Elijah endeavored to go on alone, but unavailingly, until the Jordan was reached. At each point they met the sons of the prophets also; and these were beholding when Elijah took his rough mantle of skins, and,

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1904.

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ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

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THEODORE ROOSEVELT,
of New York.

For Vice President,
CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
of Indiana.

THE BLADE EDITOR CHATS WITH HIS READERS

During the month of August, the number of subscriptions to the Weekly Blade which expired, was 2,100. But during the same month we received a total of 2,900 yearly subscribers, consisting of renewals and a number of new subscribers. This was an increase of nearly 40 per cent, and brings The Blade's weekly circulation up to 172,000.

Furthermore, this increase came to us without special effort on our part; our admiring friends did it largely of their own motion, in the way of getting up new clubs. For this, they have our sincere thanks, and we shall try to reward them by making the paper still more worthy of their patronage.

Almost any one, who is a regular reader of The Blade, and therefore, familiar with its excellences, will find no difficulty in raising a club among his friends and neighbors, under some one of our club offers. All subscribers whose time expires in September should have by this time our September postal card, with these offers. If one has failed to reach you, drop us a postal, and we will mail another. This means, however, only those subscribers whose time expires within the present month. Look at the red direction tag on your paper. Immediately after your name you will find the date at which your subscription expires. For example, if it says "20 sep 04" that means September 20, 1904.

The watch offered to the club-raiser who sent in the largest club during August goes to Abner Bartlebaugh, Cush Creek, Pennsylvania, for a club of 130 subscribers. The watch has been mailed to him. This shows how easy it is to obtain a thoroughly good watch, with a first-class movement, by a little effort. Who will be the winner of the watch offered for September?

THE GREATEST BATTLE OF MODERN TIMES

The mighty struggle which has been raging for days around Liao Yang, is the greatest battle of modern times, and one of the greatest in all human history. Beginning on August 24, the fighting continued until the Russians were compelled to evacuate their positions around Liao Yang and to abandon the city. Kuropatkin has taken a new position a score or more of miles to the northward, at and around Yentai.

This titanic struggle is remarkable, not only for the enormous number of men engaged therein, but for the fierceness of the fighting—the reckless bravery of the Japanese in hurling themselves upon their foes, and the stubborn fighting qualities of the Russians in defending their position. The meagerness of the reports give us only the salient facts, and these two points stand out in bold relief. The Japanese proved to be more than a match for their Slav foes. Kuropatkin has met a stunning defeat, but the three allied Japanese commanders did not accomplish what they hoped—to capture the greater part of Kuropatkin's army. Even General Stakelberg managed to withdraw his 25,000 men from the peril in which he had placed them, apparently through stupidity or incompetency, and they had the good fortune to reach Kuropatkin's main body.

With over 400,000 men engaged, and in a series of battles marked by the severest fighting since the days of the Franco-Prussian war, the losses to both must be enormous; but the statements so far made are mere guesses as to the number of killed and wounded. It will be days before accurate figures can be obtained. Kuropatkin tacitly admits that his losses have been great, by his telegram to the Czar asking that the Sixth army corps be sent at once to reinforce him.

From the previous tactics of the Japanese it is a probable surmise that they will speedily resume the offensive, in the hope of cutting off Kuropatkin's line of supply and retreat by rail, and then of crushing him and compelling his surrender among the broken hills of the Yentai coal mining region. And it is also a safe guess that they will not wait until the Sixth corps can cross Siberia before renewing the effort to wipe out the Russian force opposing them.

At Port Arthur there is no news. The fierce attempts to capture the fortifications by storm have been stopped, and the Japanese have settled down to the routine of bombardment and a regular siege. Probably there will be no renewal of the fighting there until the struggle with Kuropatkin is ended.

DEMOCRATIC FLAG-HAULING.

The last Democratic incumbent of the American Presidency sent his "paramount commissioner," Mr. Blount, to Hawaii to haul down the American flag. The error was corrected under the McKinley administration, by the annexation of the Hawaiian islands to the United States, and the putting up of the flag as the symbol of American control.

Now comes the present Democratic candidate for the Presidency, with the offer of a program of flag-hauling in the Philippines. Judge Parker has distinctly weakened his cause by this course. Even some of the leading papers of his own party have frankly told him so. The American people have never been willing to relinquish territorial acquisitions—no the people of any other nation, for that matter. The Democrats should cultivate the national spirit, and thus come into closer touch with the mass of the American people.

THE EXPORT PRICE BUGABOO

There is no worse falsehood than a half-truth. It is always accepted by those who do not know as meaning far more than it really covers. The particular and sporadic is assumed to be general. This is the case with the "export price" bugaboo. Statements are made from Democratic sources that articles of American manufacture are sold abroad at prices cheaper than are paid at home. There is enough truth in this to make the matter worth investigation; but the assertion that this is the general rule instead of the exception—as is really the case—is unjust and misleading.

The industrial commission made an investigation of the cases in which the export prices were lower than the domestic prices. Its report covers the matter in an exhaustive manner, and arrives at the following conclusions: That in all mercantile countries the practice is occasionally resorted to for special reasons; that it prevails to a very small extent in this country, and that those who stated that at times a portion of their goods were sold abroad at a less prices than in the domestic market gave the following reasons therefor:

1. Cash payments and large purchases in the foreign trade, whereas the domestic trade is based on credits and small purchases.
2. The drawback or rebate of the tariff on imported raw materials of goods manufactured for export.
3. To overcome the tariff of other countries.
4. To secure new markets.
5. To hold a market against new competitors.
6. To clear out surplus stock or to prevent a shut-down and increased cost of production by keeping mills running and men employed.
7. To get rid of sample and out-of-date goods.
8. Because the expense of selling and advertising is less abroad than at home.

The commission found that the articles sold abroad at a lower price than that at home, for all the above reasons, constituted less than three-100ths of one per cent of our total manufactures. That is, for every $100 of the articles we make, less than three cents worth came under the "export discount" head.

Of course, the free traders blame all this in the protective tariff. It may surprise these gentlemen to learn that free trade England has for years practiced this with regard to the United States. During the fiscal year 1903, there were $32,000,000 worth of foreign manufactures imported at New York at prices admittedly below the foreign market value. These included woolen and cotton goods, silks and linens, umbrellas, ribbons, trimmings, velvets, hosiery, rugs, fans, cutlery, glassware, jewelry, furniture, saddlery, wool, hides, chemicals, iron and steel products, and groceries.

Readers of The Blade who are interested in the subject can find full information in the Republican campaign textbok for 1904, pages 18 to 25, wherein will be found a mass of facts bearing on this matter.

"HURRAH!" AND "BANZAI!"

Elsewhere on this page is reprinted an article from the Boston Herald, commenting upon London Truth's suggestion that western nations adopt the Japanese cry, "banzai!" instead of "hurrah!" Truth's derivation of the latter word is incorrect, nor does the Boston Herald do much better. It comes from an ancient German root, "hurren," which means whir, whirl, and from which we have the words hurry and whir. The derivation from a Cossack war-cry is entirely untenable.

Nor is the definition of the Japanese cry of gratulation and victory, "banzai!" correct. It simply means "ten thousand." "Years" is understood after it. "Ten thousand years," to the Japanese, means what Americans understand by "forever." The complete cry is "Hai Nippon banzai!"—Nippon being the Japanese name for their country. The phrase means, as we would put it in English, "Japan forever!" or "Long live Japan!"

The suggestion that English or Americans should substitute banzai for hurrah, is absurd. Each people has its own interjections and exclamations, and they can no more be changed than can the modes of thought of which they are the expression. In point of fact, hurrah is what may be termed the literary mode of expression for a large number of exclamations, used by enthusiastic people, which are more often mere inarticulate whoops than syllabled words.

MR. KENNEDY STANDS PAT.

In its hunt for gold Democrats who are going to support Parker this year, the New York World frequently stumbles over an obstruction. Some come out flat-footed for Roosevelt, while others content themselves with evasive answers that may mean a vote either one way or the other. But there is no question as to where Elijah Robinson Kennedy stands. In answer to the World's query, he says:

> I am supporting Roosevelt and Fairbanks. The Democratic party cannot be trusted with the government. It was so dangerous four and eight years ago that many life-long Democrats left it. The demonstrated and overwhelming majority of its recent national convention were the same men who were fanatical and wild in 1900 and 1896. The candidate for president voted for their candidates then. He represents them now. He admits that the Republicans have settled the gold basis. I fail to see why this should induce the country to trust him and the rest of the Bryan crowd to settle all the other questions.
>
> This is the answer of a man who abandoned the Democratic party from principle. He regarded the free silver heresy not only as folly but as a great menace to the prosperity of his country.
>
> Now he is faced with this situation: The Republicans, with the aid of the gold Democrats, established the gold standard and temporarily disposed of Bryanism. The Democratic candidate for president says that the money question is "irrevocably" fixed on a gold basis, but Mr. Kennedy and every other intelligent voter knows, that the standard can be changed at any time by act of congress. And even now Bryan is proclaimed that he will begin the campaign for free silver immediately after the election. Is it reasonable to suppose that Mr. Bryan would support Parker if he thought the Democratic candidate were hostile to the principle which is the very blood and sinew of the Great Commoner's political being? Twice Parker voted for Bryan and no one knows why—whether he had his eye to the future and wanted to be rated "regular" in the Democratic blue book, or whether he believed in the principle Bryan was advocating. In either case, he put himself on a plane where today he does not merit the support of a single Democrat who voted for McKinley. He was either less brave than they were, or else he was a Bryan man at heart and believed in free silver. And if he believed in it then, he probably believes in it now, but is willing to delude the gold Democrats into voting for him by a bit of sham and duplicity.
>
> Mr. Kennedy knows that the gold standard is more "irrevocably" established with the Republicans in control than if the Parker-Bryan combination wins out. He prefers to trust the party that is right rather than the party which is willing to be right, and admits it has been wrong and that its opponents have been right. There is no choice for argument on this proposition in the mind of any sincere and intelligent man.

OUR EXPORTS.

The figures of our export trade, compiled by the bureau of statistics of the department of commerce, show the extremely gratifying result that our agricultural exports for the fiscal year ended June 30 last, maintained their high level, while our exports of manufactured goods reached the highest figures in our history.

The grand total of our agricultural exports reached almost 854 million dollars in value. Naturally, they vary from year to year in volume and value. This total is 90 millions less than that of the record-breaking year 1901, and 20 millions less than for the fiscal year of 1903; but with these two exceptions, the total for the year just closed is the highest ever reached. This is all the more notable because we have not been selling as large quantities of certain breadstuffs abroad as we formerly did.

But the year's volume of manufactured exports reached high-water mark. The total value was almost 453 million dollars, which was a gain of 45 millions over the total for the previous year. The decade just closing has been most remarkable in the tremendous increase of this class of exports. Their value has increased 150 per cent since 1894; and, from the revival of business in 1897, they have doubled in value.

Incidentally, these facts have smashed a stock argument of the free traders or "low tariff" men, as they prefer to consider themselves now. They have always insisted that if we retain protective duties we cannot sell goods abroad. The tremendous increase in volume and value of our manufactured exports proves this to be false. Not only are American exports larger than those of any other nation, but a great proportion is of products on which the highest protection is maintained. In the face of such proof, the American producers and wage earners are not shouting for the abandonment of protection, and the Democratic assertion that "protection is robbery" becomes very ridiculous.

The nation prospers under the protective system, we maintain the highest average wage-rate in the world, and our workingmen live better than those of any other nation.

ASSAILING THE PRESIDENT.

A number of Democratic newspapers, finding nothing in the Democratic platform which can be used as the basis for a successful appeal to the voters, have taken up a crusade of personalities against the President. They assert that he is "unsafe," that he is imbued with the military spirit, that he stands for the rule of the sword and for military aggression. To bolster up their assertions, they quote extracts from Mr. Roosevelt's published utterances. Most of these are from his discussion of the need of being prepared to defend our own country and to enforce the Monroe doctrine, should occasion arise.

Here are several of these utterances, to each of which The Blade takes the liberty of adding an extract from President George Washington's state papers, showing that the Father of his Country entertained precisely the same views on this subject as President Roosevelt. At Chicago, on April 1, 1899, the President said:

> The army and navy are the sword and shield which this nation must carry, if she is to do her duty among the nations of the earth.

Compare that with the following from President Washington's first annual message to congress, January 8, 1790:

> To be prepared for war is one of the most effectual means of preserving peace. A free people ought not only to be armed, but disciplined, to which end a uniform and well digested plan is requisite.

In President Roosevelt's first message to Congress, December, 1901, he said:

> We desire the peace which comes, as of right, to the just man armed, not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

George Washington wrote, under date of October 25, 1790:

> The safety of the United States under divine protection ought to rest on the basis of systematic and solid arrangements, exposed as little as possible to the hazards of fortuitous circumstances.

Mr. Roosevelt, in his speech at Tacoma, on May 22, 1903, said:

> In old days, when I first came to Little Missouri, there was a maxim on the range: "Never draw unless you mean to shoot." That is a pretty sound policy for a nation in foreign affairs.

In his message of December 7, 1796, President Washington said:

> To an active external commerce the protection of a naval force is indispensable. To secure respect to a neutral flag requires a naval force organized and ready to vindicate it from insult or aggression.

President Roosevelt spoke at Chicago on April 2, 1902, and in the course of his remarks he used the famous "big stick" illustration, as follows:

> There is a homely adage which runs: "Speak softly, and carry a big stick; you will go far." If the American nation will speak softly, and yet build and keep at a pitch of the highest training a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe doctrine will go far.

Washington expressed the same basic idea in his message to congress, December 3, 1793, as follows:

> I cannot recommend to your notice measures for the fulfillment of our duties to the rest of the world without again pressing upon you the necessity of placing ourselves in a condition of complete defence, and of exacting from them the fulfillment of their duties toward us. The United States ought not to indulge a persuasion that, contrary to the order of human events, they will forever keep at a distance those painful appeals to arms in which the history of every nation abounds. There is a rank due to the United States among the nations which will be withheld, if not absolutely lost, by the reputation of weakness. If we desire to avoid insult we must be able to repel it, if we desire to secure peace it must be known that we are at all times ready for war.

Roosevelt takes the same view exactly as did Washington; the manner of expression alone differs. The First President used the somewhat grandiose diction which was common to the speakers and writers of his day; Mr. Roosevelt uses the terse, forcible language of today. If Roosevelt is "unsafe" because he believes thoroughly in proper preparation as the best means of preserving peace and securing the respect of foreign nations, then Washington was an equally unsafe guide. The silly partisans who are attacking the President along this line will do well to study the state papers of George Washington.

PARKER WRONG ON POWER OF CONGRESS

Judge Parker, in his noted telegram to the St. Louis convention, declared that the gold standard is "firmly and irrevocably established." His use of the word "irrevocably" is open to just criticism. No law of congress is "irrevocable." No congress can bind succeeding ones. It is in the power of a majority in congress to repeal any law and to enact another on the same subject with radically different provisions. A congress may be chosen in the future whose majority may repeal the gold standard act, and substitute a free silver law in its stead. Hence the word "irrevocably" has no proper use in reference to any congressional enactment. The only way to make the gold standard irrevocable is to keep its friends in power.

Judge Parker committed a similar blunder in his letter to Mr. Milburn concerning his position regarding the Philippines. In his speech of acceptance Judge Parker said:

> The accident of war brought the Philippines into our possession, and we are not at liberty to disregard the responsibility which then came to us, but that responsibility can be best subserved by preparing the islanders as rapidly as possible for self-government and by giving them the assurance that it will come to them as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it.

Mr. Milburn, of Buffalo, wrote to inquire if he was right in assuming that the phrase, "self-government," was used as equivalent to "independence." Parker replied that he meant "independence, political and territorial." Then he added: "I am in hearty accord with that plank in the Democratic platform which advocates treating the Filipinos precisely as we did the Cubans; and I also favor making the promise to them now to take such action as soon as it can prudently be done."

Such a promise could be made only by a joint resolution of congress; for the constitution places all our territorial possessions, outside of the states, under the exclusive control of that body. So it is perfectly competent for congress to pass such a resolution as Judge Parker proposes; but that resolution has no binding force on any succeeding congress. It can be repealed at any time, and such disposition be made of the Philippines as the then majority in congress may determine. Hence Judge Parker's idea of "making a promise" is about as absurd as his use of the word "irrevocably" in his telegram.

The New York Times, which strongly advocates Parker's election, condemns his Philippine utterance. It thinks it may be anywhere from 50 to 250 years before the Filipinos can be fitted for self-government, and is not in favor of crossing the stream before we get to it. And it adds, for the Judge's benefit: "If the American people were asked to vote today upon the question of immediately granting independence to the Filipinos they would vote the proposition down ten to one, perhaps twenty to one, certainly by an exemplary majority. They would vote it down because they are not heartless. If they were asked to vote upon the question whether we should 'make the promise now,' they would laugh in the faces of those who asked them to take the trouble to express their will upon a mere question of expediency."

The New York Globe tells the Judge that the American people, beginning with the election of November, 1899, down to the present, have declared steadily by their votes their approval of the war with Spain and their determination to abide by its results. Then it adds:

> When in human history did any people fight a war and then abandon the fruits of it? Surely a man on the serene height of the bench ought to know that history records no such instance. Surely a man on the bench should be able to grasp the broad general fact that the American people are a patriotic people, and never have consented and never will consent to turn their backs upon their own soldiers in time of war, or to spurn as a national disgrace the results of the victory which those soldiers won. Yet that, in its last analysis, is what the anti-imperialists have been attempting to persuade the American people to do ever since the Spanish war ended.

There is no doubt that Parker committed a tactical error when he declared himself in favor of the policy of "scuttle," and struck hands with the little junta of anti-imperialists in their cowardly demand that we shall haul down the flag in the Philippines, thus giving up the fruits of the war with Spain. The American people will never stand for such a policy.

AN EXAMPLE AT HAND.

Judge Parker has an article in a current publication on "Educated Men in Politics" in which he speaks of the desire of men of education or high business position to enter politics at the top, instead of beginning at the bottom. Mr. Parker objects to this, and says:

> A man who would succeed in business should begin at the bottom and work toward the top, which he may reach if he masters every detail and proves himself more skilful than those who are vying with him in the struggle for its ultimate control. The same rule applies in politics. There are exceptions to the rule, but they tend to prove it, as exceptions usually do. Young men, therefore, should be content to begin at the foot of the political ladder.

Judge Parker might have added that Mr. Roosevelt's career is a fair example of the course which he commends. Mr. Roosevelt is a well-educated man, a graduate of Harvard, class of 1880. He took up the study of law, but in 1881 was elected to the lower house of the New York legislature, serving three terms. In his third term he was chairman of the committee on cities, and of the special committee to investigate abuses in the New York city government. He was one of the four delegates at large to the Republican national convention of 1884. Then he went to Dakota, and engaged in cattle raising on a ranch. In 1889 he was appointed a member of the United States civil service commission; resigned in 1895 to become president of the New York city police commission; in 1897 was appointed assistant secretary of the navy. He resigned this to become lieutenant colonel of the Rough Riders. Shortly after being mustered out he was nominated and elected governor of New York, and in 1900 was nominated and elected vice president. He never shirked the work that came first to his hand, and fitted himself for the highest position by accepting and honestly and zealously discharging the duties of lower ones.

If the voters are led away from the straight path of Republicanism into the tortuous byways of Democracy, it will not be because President Roosevelt has failed in any way to meet national requirements, but rather an evidence that the country, surfeited with prosperity, is ready and willing to make another experiment. To conceive such a possibility is almost beyond reason. Changes of administration grow, as a rule, out of dissatisfaction over existing conditions, and The Blade confesses its inability to observe any such dissatisfaction.

"STANDING PAT."

Mr. Thomas Taggart, of Indianapolis and French Lick Springs, and the putative head of the Democratic national committee, was made the victim of a shrewd newspaper reporter on last Tuesday evening. He was discussing the result of the Democratic primaries in Greater New York, in which Hon. Pat McCarren, of Brooklyn, "laid out" Hon. Charles Murphy, of Manhattan and Tammany. Mr. Taggart remarked, with an assumption of owl-like wisdom, that the primaries seemed to show that the voters are satisfied with their present leadership.

"In other words," broke in the irreverent reporter, "they believe in standing pat!"

It is said that Mr. Taggart's countenance assumed a solemnly grieved look, when he was so suddenly reminded of the late Senator Hanna's campaign mot. He turned upon the irreverent reporter a look that should have shrivelled him; but reporters have no sense of reverence when in the presence of political greatness of the Taggart stripe, and the incident was allowed to pass into oblivion in the midst of a silence so dense it could have been cut with a butcher's cleaver.

THE WORLD'S FAIR.

The United States government loaned $4,600,000 to the Louisiana Purchase exposition at St. Louis. On September 1, the officials of the fair made their fourth payment back to the government. The total amount refunded so far is $2,408,147, which is more than half of the original loan; and there has been no difficulty in meeting the monthly paments.

In all these expositions, the early months showed the smaller attendance, and the exposition at St. Louis is no exception. The receipts have shown a steady increase, due to the enlargement of the daily number of admissions. The exposition is the greatest the world has ever seen, and it is probable that it is the most magnificent fair the world will see for the next half-century, at least. From the Centennial Exposition of 1876, these world's fairs have been increasing in extent and scope, until we have this year the culmination in the St. Louis exhibit. That there will be another of equal scope and value within the next half-century, is hardly to be expected. The Louisiana purchase centennial closes a long list of anniversaries, beginning with the centennial of the Declaration of Independence.

MOVING THE CROPS.

The annual movement of money from New York, the financial center of the country, to the West and South, to "move the crops," has begun, and is earlier this year than usual, by about a fortnight. In the ordinary business of the country, a transfer of credits is the main feature; but when it comes to harvesting, threshing and moving the grain crop, the picking, ginning and packing of cotton, the demand is for actual money. Hence each year, from the end of August to about the middle of November, the demand for currency comes on the financial centers. Money goes West and South by millions of dollars in the aggregate. It is paid out to farmers and planters, who in turn pay their labor and other expenses, and purchase their fall supplies. About mid-November this is all done, and the tide of currency turns toward the financial centers once more. This annual movement has the certainty and regularity of the tides of the sea.

All over the country there are banks in the county seats and the larger towns and villages. The farmers and business men deposit therein their surplus funds. One of these country banks, say in an interior town in Iowa, finds that it has a larger amount of money on hand than it can use in loans and discounts. Its officials do not allow this cash to remain idle in the vault. They send this unused surplus to the bank in Chicago with which it does business, receiving interest thereon. The Chicago institution, finding that it also has more money than it can profitably use, sends its surplus funds to its correspondent in New York. This is simply an example and illustration of what is going on all over the country. The small banks send the funds they do not require to the larger centers, which in turn send their excess to the great financial centers, of which New York is the chief. The result is a general movement of money during the summer to the East.

The banks of New York city often have a total of such funds from the interior of 400 millions or more in August, on which they pay 2 per cent. interest. When the harvest and crop-moving period comes, usually about September 1, the country banks are called on by their customers—the farmers and planters, the grain buyers, the cotton factors—for money to meet this annual expenditure. When the Iowa bank, mentioned above, finds this demand beginning, it calls on its Chicago correspondent for the funds deposited. The Chicago bank in turn calls on the New York bank for its balance. And as this is true of all the country banks, the result is a heavy movement of money from the great financial centers out into the country.

This movement of money out into the agricultural regions and then back to the great cities is by no means peculiar to the United States. The same thing takes place annually in England, Germany, France, Holland and Belgium—in fact, in all countries in which agriculture is a large interest. But the movement is greater in volume in the United States, because of the enormous volume of our crops of grain and cotton. This demand for crops, as above stated, will end about the middle of November, and the return flow of money to the East will begin, and continue during December and January. In February, the New York banks generally have the largest amount of deposits from the interior. When spring opens, there is a smaller outward movement, to provide funds for planting the crops. Then comes the summer dullness, and a return flow of money eastward sets in, which last until the crops begin to move.

HOPI INDIANS IN THE SNAKE DANCE AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—The rain came down in furious torrents for two or three days, and the exposition world was perplexed over its cause.

"Allah! Allah!" prayed the anguish-stricken Turk, "spoil not my business, my show of Oriental dancing-girls. Pour the rain on Mahmud-land, where the faithful will gather it in jars gratefully."

The pygmies from Africa lay prostrate upon the ground, beseeching the blazing sun god not to be wroth with them, and to dispel the angry clouds.

"Ah, moji!" sighed the mild Ainu, wistfully, stroking his sacred beard, "would that the thrice-glittering Shinto deities might send the floods on Port Arthur and drown those rats of Russians."

But all of no avail. Why does the rain come when it is so unnecessary, in the evening with the Pike full of people, and the coffers gaping for the golden harvest? Why, indeed? And how could it be stopped?

The Hopi Indian snake dance is responsible for it all.

No wonder it rains. There in the Cliff Dwellers' quarters on the Pike those Hopi and the Zuni have danced the dread snake dance every day since the Fair opened, the same snake dance that they give in the painted desert of Arizona to bring down the rain on their parched homes. Big Chief Te-Te danced and Po-Tse and Agoyopin and Na-na-ka and even little To-me-gin, who is only five years old, with all the zeal in their souls. And they twirled bull-roarers and shook lightning sticks as their tribe has done from ages immemorial, since Cortez went looking for their seven pueblos with their dishes of gold. So it rained. It could not help but rain.

"The snake dance is the snake dance," said Chief Te-Te, when interviewed. "Huh! What the Great Plumed Serpent know or care about the paleface show? What does he know of make-believe? The Hopi send the snakes below to whisper 'rain' into his ears, and the rain comes—in torrents, in floods; and he will send it while the dance is given."

Then he looked at Tobin, King Tobin, of the Buffalo Midway, who owns the show. "You ask white chief stop dance," But "No," said the white chief, "we can't stop it. It is the feature of our show." And there the thing stood. The Hopi were to dance and the rain to fall.

So they brought the snakes daily to the "Kiva" or underground cavern, and sprinkled them with corn-meal blessed by the padre. For these Hopi are devout Catholics. And they danced around the Kiva in single file, each priest thrusting his hand in and extracting a snake. These they placed between their teeth and danced as if in frenzy till exhausted, and then runners carried the snakes to the four points of the compass and released them, and the snakes went down into the earth and told the Culebra, the Great Plumed Water Serpent, to send rain. And rain came, as it always has come after this ceremony and always will.

What was to be done? The red-faced Turk who runs the Constantinople show came and spluttered oaths and shook his fist. His "Bez-z-ness was roo-eened!" The Chinese in their village almost mutinied. They were so frightened by the storm one evening that the police had to keep them from running away. The Hopi were distressed. They went mournfully to the Administration building, walking with their peculiar flat-foot step, to condole with President Francis. Ah! what was to be done? The whole exposition was pondering and scratching its head. At last Tobin, the obstinate cause of all the trouble, hit upon a plan. It was a daring plan, but sure to succeed. It was no less than to bring Ship-o-Lowe, the great medicine man and chief snake dancer of the Hopi, from Arizona, to put on the "Kaibosh," which stops the rain.

The "Kaibosh" is sacred. It is never invoked. It is a holy name not to be mentioned. Out in the Hopi country, in the desert region, rain is an inconceivable blessing. The lives of the people depend upon it. Anything that stops the rain is a disaster. Therefore the "Kaibosh" is dreaded. For the rain once stopped unnaturally might never come again, and the people of the Hopi would languish of thirst and wither like the few shoots of grass by the river beds in the hot season. But despite all this the "Kaibosh" will be put on. And the priest to perform the ceremony will be Ship-o-Lowe himself, who is hardly less sacred and dreaded than the Kaibosh.

So now all is tranquility at St. Louis. The Pike shows have taken on new courage and are confidently waiting, knowing that the rain will be stopped. White Chief Tobin is satisfied, for his snake dance can go on without causing anybody trouble. Things are being burnished up in the grounds. The writer noticed a new coat of shining paint being put on the figures in front of the Austrian national pavilion. People know that the sun will shine now undisturbed. For Ship-o-Lowe is coming and it will rain no more!

Nevertheless, there be certain men of science who affect to believe that the frequent rains are caused by the great artillery battles in the Boer War show, where cannonading and rifle firing are carried on daily—three big battles being fought twice a day each.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confederit X Roads,
Wich is in the State uv Kentucky,
January 16, 1886.

I ain't shoor that in aboosin the President I hevn't bin too fast after all. Mer don't alluz show ther hands at the beginnin uv the game, and it is jest barely possible that in findin fault with His Eggslency fur withholdin my comishn I hev bin in error. Ef he demonstrates to me that it is so, I will forgive him—on receet uv my appintment.

My change uv hart is the result uv a clost skannin uv the appintments thet hev bin made so fur. This I hev done, and I find sufficint reeson for a moderit sized change uv hart.

I hev diskivered thet changes in the smaller post-offises are being made with commendable rapidity. The gilloteen cood be worked with more speed, but then we must forgive the department for two reasons:

1st—They are new at the bizuls uv making appintmence, and

2nd—Inasmuch ez every Dimekratic voter in the Yoonited States, without regard to color or previous condition of impecooniosity (or bustednis,) expectid a place, it is reely difficult for the heds of Departments to act without splittin the party into fragments. I kin appreshate ther condishn and the embarrassment they are in.

For instance at the Corners there is eggsackly 236 Dimekratic voters, and every one uv em, except Bascom, demands a offis. Bascom don't demand a affis for he is a praktikle man which don't care for empty honors. Inezmuch as he will git the entire salries uv the appintees, no matter who they may be, he don't keer about the worry uv holdin the places.

Now ther are 235 applicance for places and only three places to give em. There are, for instance, over 100 applicants for the Postoffis uv which ther is but one. How is the President to decide wich shel hev it, to the bitter disappintment uv the remainin 99? Troo we intended to satisfy a part uv em by makin ez many deppities as possible, but ther couldn't be enuff fixed this way to go round.

The administrashen labers under the disadvantage uv the yoonanimus willinis uv the Dimocrisy to hold offis. In this pertickler they is more unanimouser than any party wich hev ever yit bin inventid, and I don't wonder at the slownis with wich things is goin.

I find likewise that ez fur as the President's appintmence hev gone, we rockribbed Dimocrats hev no coz to complane. I don't remember uv his hevin appinted but one Republikin to offis, Peerson, uv New York, and he cood be forgiven fur that, considrin the fact that he wuz ther under the immejit eye uv George Wilyum Curtis, wich hed to hev suthin to pint to, ez justifyin his bustin uv Blane. It wood hev bin croocel to the Mugwumps not to hev given them suthin to stand onto.

But I notis with grate satisfackshen that in the interest uv civil servis reform and bustin masheen politix, that them fellows wich hoorayed the loudest for Cleveland at Chicago, hev dropped into the fattest places, and likewise that when it becum nessary to hist a Post-master, fur bein a offensive partisan, the hardest workin Dimocrat in the locality hez alluz bin his successor. It hez bin the rool that when Republikin Smith wuz histid ez a offensive partisan becoz he wuz cheerman uv the Republikin Sentrel Committy last fall, that Dimocrat Thompson wich wuz and is Cheerman uv the Dimocratic Sentrel Committy wuz immediately put into his place.

Likewise I hev observed that it wuzn't at all agin a Dimocrat that he hed served into the Confedrit army, and I notis that a librel sprinklin uv sich are luxooriatin ez Consuls and so one in the effete monerkys uv Yoorup.

In fact the more obnoxyus the Confedrit the more shoor he hez bin uv gittin a place.

From these fax, wich are fax, I hev renood my confidense in the soundnis uv the President's Dimocrisy, and his intenshun to do wat is rite by his party.

It is troo that he is movin slow. His hed is sot in the rite direckshun, only he don't move fast enuff. He shood be prodded from behind with the pin uv nesessity. Ef he is goin to appint us he shood make haste to do it. Every dollar that Lubbock, the nigger postmaster, drors ez salery, is that much robbed from me. He shood remember that time is wingin us away to our eternel home, and that even a pickled Dimocrat is not immortal. I am willin to not embarrass him, but eight months is a long time for a hungry man. It's the two minnits and a half that yoo wate after the regler brekfust hour, that is distressin.

But I shall now rest content, for a while at least. I hev reezoned with Bascom, showin him the foundashen I hev fur the faith that is in me, and he hez agreed to giv me an extenshun on wat I owe him, and credit fur a few weeks longer. I don't care so much fur the extenshun, but the credit fur the fucher is important. My motto in regard to my dets fur wat I hev hed, is, "Let the dead bury the dead." The past is nothin—the present and fucher is all important. The likker I hev consoomed I hev hed—that wich is to come is all that interests me.

I hev faith in His Eggslency, Grover Cleveland. Wunst a Dimocrat, alluz a Dimocrat. He will not go back onto us.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY.
(Hopeful.)

WIFEY AND THE MATCH

When wifey tries to light a match,
'Tis jolly worth your while
To happen to be somewhere near—
But don't you dare to smile.
She clutches that poor little waif
With grip of burnished steel,
Then dances 'round and 'round, and 'round,
Upon her slippered heel.
Then sees her teeth shut tight and close,
And gives her eyes a squint
Along that waiting, fragile stick
As if the deuce were in't.
She strikes it first upon the box,
And then on the kitchen floor;
Then pirouettes across the room
And tries the cellar door.
The parlor stove is next in line,
And then she tries her shoe,
Then whispers something 'neath her breath;
And the game is up to you.
You light, of course, the lucifer
With soul inspiring swings,
Then wifey sweetly smiles and says
"Men are such stupid things."

—H. S. Barnes in New York Sun.

HIS ABSENT-MINDEDNESS.

Everybody knew how absent-minded was Senator Lamar, of Mississippi. He habitually was forgetful of everything and everybody except his friends. For years he suffered untold afflictions because of constantly mislaying his eyeglasses and suspenders.

When an associate justice of the supreme court he one day beamingly confided to a friend that all of those troubles were over; that his eyeglasses and suspenders never more would trouble him.

"How did you manage it?" inquired his friend.

"Oh, I had a pair of eyeglasses sewed to every one of my vests, and a pair of suspenders to every pair of trousers."

Current Events.

Storm in Iowa wrecks Barnum & Bailey circus tent.

Rich gold finds near Fairbanks, in Alaska, cause a stampede.

Population of Chicago according to new school census, in 1,714,144.

Ex-Judge Parker visited Ulster county, N. Y., fair; shook 893 hands.

College girl, out of money, lived in Central park until arrested.

Woman died of fright at narrow escape from fast auto at Newport, R. I.

Railroad war results in a flood of steel wire and nails into Kansas and Nebraska.

The Japanese set the last week of September as the date of Port Arthur's capitulation.

Senator Dick, of Ohio, declares the Republicans will not lose control of the lower house of congress.

Princess Louise, of Coburg, daughter of king of Belgium, reported to have eloped again.

Price of anthracite coal is raised 10 cents a ton, bringing it up to the high mark of last winter.

The several conferences had for the purpose of ending the ocean steamship rate war bring no result.

W. J. Bryan has tendered his services to the Democratic national committee for October.

Monthly report of comptroller of the currency shows increase in circulation of national bank notes.

The kaiser objects to use of heads of his children in windows of the church, declaring they are no angels.

Secretary Wilson says the people might have more faith in Parker if he was not so intimate with Hill.

General Lee of the department of Texas reports the abolition of the canteen increases drunkenness in the army.

Typewritten statement sanctioned by President Roosevelt says story that J. Pierpont Morgan visited him is a "lie."

Republican congressional committee maps out a strenuous 30 days' speech-making tour for Speaker Cannon.

The radicals turn the tables on the machine in the Wisconsin state Democratic convention and are in control.

The Belgium glass factories have closed down as a reply to the demands of the employes for more money.

The Congo Free State, apprehending a German invasion, is building large concealed forts on Lake Tanganyika.

Japanese consul at Shanghai warns neutral powers not to take paroled crews of Russian warships away from Shanghai.

China detains at Che-Foo a Japanese steamer laden with contraband, but the mikado's men take off $5,000,000.

It is feared politics will keep many members of congress away from the international peace conference at St. Louis.

New Jersey Independent Telephone company acquires Illinois properties and will issue bonds for $50,000,000 to enlarge the service.

Indiana Democrats are quarreling among themselves and political leaders concede that the state is as safely Republican as the state of Ohio.

C. B. Spahr, editor of Current Literature, jumps or falls from a ship in the English channel and is thought to have been drowned.

Lieutenant Cookson, inspector of rifle practice, district of Columbia National Guard, wins first prize for inspectors of Seagirt range.

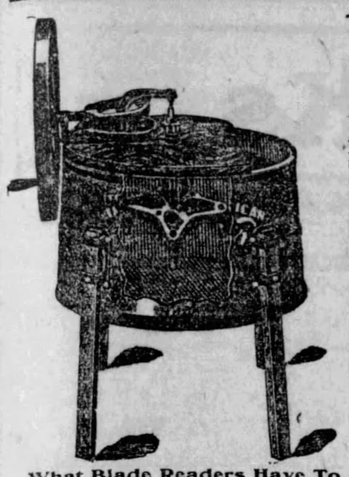
Thomas E. Watson, people's party candidate for president, assails Parker and the Democratic party in address at Georgia state convention.

John Redmond in speech before National Irish League in New York said Orangemen were wrong but still Irish and could not be spared.

Automobile breaks through a bridge railing in Central park, New York, runs down a 20-foot bank and turns turtle, but both occupants escape death.

Canada near crisis in political and commercial career; government committed to tariff reduction but waits on British policy; needs greater market.

Rumored in Pasadena, Cal., that Dr. Zeigler had new will of Mrs. J. H. McVicker; attorneys for relatives refused to file will in Chicago when secrecy was denied them in court.



THE NEW IMPROVED

Blade Rotary Washing Machine

BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is construuoted of the best quality red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscillating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

What Blade Readers Have To Say About The Blade Rotary Washing Machine

Unadilla, Neb., May 22, 1904.

Dear Blade:—I received the washing machine and like it first rate. It works the easiest of any I have seen. It is all right. Thanking you for your kindness I remain, Yours truly A. W. VAN HORN.

Tekonsha, Mich., May 24, 1904.

J. C. Richardson—Dear Sir: We received the machine in due time all O. K. We like it very much. It is way ahead of any machine we have ever used or seen. Our hardware dealer handles a rotary machine at $6.50, but we like this one better than his. Yours sincerely, MRS. F. B. THOMAS.

Utica, Pa., May 12, 1904.

The Toledo Blade—Sirs: The washing machine is first-class, and all the company claims for it. You can recommend as one of the best. Very respectfully, W. A. SERVICE.

THE "FOREST CITY"

World's Fair Art Portfolios

480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

PART 19 NOW READY

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.
No Coupon required.

Silver-Plated Tableware

We offer our readers, this season, the Rogers Bros.' very handsome Carlton pattern of spoons. These goods are plated with pure silver on nickel silver base, and are fully guaranteed by the manufacturers.

The knives are first coated with copper, then heavily plated with nickel and afterwards with silver. The nickel plate not only doubles the durability of the goods, but, being nearly impervious to moisture, renders knives so plated less liable to rust than those plated in the ordinary way. Prices:

½ doz. Teaspoons.... .... $3.0
½ doz. Dessert Spoons $1.50
½ doz. Table Spoons 1.60
½ doz. Knives and Forks... 3.75

All goods are sent by open mail or express, all charges prepaid by us. If you desire package registered, send 8c extra. A charge of 2c per letter is made for engraving.

Address all orders to THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case $14.80
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 11.65
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 15.90
Extra for engraved case.....$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case 12.25
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case 11.70

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 5.60
No. 80—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case 7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 12.15
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case 14.00
Extra for engraved case.....80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case 12.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

Address THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS

BE SURE to give both the number and the name of the pattern, and the bust measure also.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Please do NOT send stamps. Inclose a silver dime wrapped in tissue paper. Once more do NOT send stamps. They stick together, and it is difficult to dispose of them, unless at a discount.

Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Notice that the price, 10 cents, is for a SINGLE pattern. Many of these show TWO patterns in an illustration. In such cases, either will be sent on receipt of 10 cents, coin, or both on receipt of two silver dimes.

Girls' Sailor Costume.

Known as the "Peter Thompson" Suit?

No. 4445—Very practical at this season of the year are all school clothes for the children, and for a natty little sailor suit the "Peter Thompson" style is the most popular. It is a variation of the regular sailor suit as it has a very pretty fancy yoke facing which extends to the waist line in front, thus escaping the awkward line when the yoke facing just meets the sailor collar. The blouse with its sailor collar is made to slip on over the head, the lower edge being finished by a casing in which elastic is inserted. The sleeve is true "nautical" style with tucks stitched to simulate box pleats, and furnishing a good background for the emblems on the sleeve.

The skirt is a five-gored one, having either gathers or inverted box pleat at the back.

For the little miss who needs a new school dress this is a desirable model to follow, as the gored skirt and the other parts may easily be cut from the elder sister's or mother's last year's serge. For school wear serge and mohair are approved materials, although for more elaborate frocks white or light blue cashmere, silk or nun's veiling might be used, outlining the yoke in white stitching and trimming the collar with lace insertion or silk braid. For school wear blue serge seems to be the favorite, with trimmings

of soutache braid and emblem.

Sizes for 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 years.

Ladies' Pelerine.

No. 6135.—The smart little shoulder wrap is another revived fashion and a most becoming one it is too. Made in lace net and tulle and trimmed with ribbon, they not only add charm to the dress, but to the wearer as well. Their possibilities do not end there, however, for with the long perpendicular line it is just what is

necessary to give height to the short woman who, in order to keep up with the fashions, must wear full skirts with horizontal trimmings. These little pelerines are very easy to make, and if one has an old lace collar to be used as a foundation, or a little scrap of silk, and a few yards of tulle, the rest is an easy matter. The proper cape line must be followed or one will find that she has cut off instead of added to the shoulder length. Chiffon ruffles can be bought ready made and at such a price that every woman should have a cape for her new Easter gown. Sizes, small, medium and large.

Ladies' Costume.

Nos. 6136-6145.—Embroidered dresses are among the newest summer styles, their popularity being due no doubt to the revival of the old English eyelet embroidery. To buy such a gown ready made is far beyond the reach of most women. With a good pattern as a guide, she is enabled to make for herself a most satisfactory gown. In the charming model shown here, the waist is made with deep, round yoke. Pin tucks supply the fulness of the blouse and gives a decidedly quaint air to the gown. The blouse is not only suitable for embroidery, summer material or silk for street wear, but is a good model to follow for evening wear. The

skirt is the new three-flounce style. The upper flounce may be gathered or fulness taken up in graduated tucks at the waist. The style is particularly charming in summer materials and every woman should number at least one of these garments in her summer wardrobe.

Sizes for 6136—32, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

Sizes for 6145—22, 24, 26, 28 and 30 inches waist measure.

Ladies' Dressing Sack.

No. 6111.—Never has there been a season when handkerchiefs played so important a part in women's dress. We have handkerchief blouses and handkerchief lingerie, but it is in the dressing sack that it shows off best. Almost every woman has a few of those pretty bright colored Japanese silk handkerchiefs and with only four good sized ones she is able to fashion a garment that is equal to the most expensive importation. The figured

silk handkerchiefs are not the only kind that may be used. Many cotton "bandana" handkerchiefs have pretty designs, and the colors are not hurt by frequent laundering.

A charming reproduction would be of bordered handkerchiefs, those having polka dotted border being especially pretty. The pattern may be made in either of two ways, having a plain front, simply trimmed with border and fitted under the arms or as shown in the small illustration with fancy angel sleeves. It is not necessary to use handkerchiefs — any square will do, and it can be made from "yard" goods. Material required for medium size 3¼ yards, 36 inches wide or handkerchiefs 24x24 inches square. Sizes, small, medium and large.

Child's Apron.

No. 4588.—A dainty little apron that is quite simple for any mother to make is the little model shown here, with full skirt gathered to a square yoke. Younger children always look well in the full unbelted looso aprons and this is no exception to the rule. The pattern also includes a pointed bertha which may be used if a fancy apron is desired. The front and back are alike, both being gathered into a yoke. Shaping is given the garment by shoulder and under-arm seams. The little square yoke may be outlined by a ruffle or trimmed with torchon.

Material required for child of six years, 3 yards 36 inches wide.

Sizes—2, 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.

Child's Bishop Frock.

No. 4440—This bishop dress retains its prestige among small children's garments. Its extreme simplicity is its distinctive feature, but in addition to this it is delightfully dainty and childish-looking. The little one pictured here is made with shirrings around the neck. These may be omitted and the fullness gathered into a binding, provisions being made for

the high, medium or low neck. A pretty idea is the manner in which the sleeves are attached to the dress, by ribbons run through beading, the ribbon tying in little bows at the neck. This model is suitable for any thin wash material and will be found to be comfortable for spring and summer wear.

Material required for child of three years, two yards, 36 inches wide.

Sizes 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.

Address as follows, including price of pattern ordered: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

THE RETROSPECTIVE PERSON

He never thinks a man is truly great until
he's dead,
And then he wipes away a tear and
quotes what he has said.
He talks about the nations that long
since have passed away,
And mourns when he compares them with
the nations of today.

He talks about his boyhood and the fun
that folks had then;
He talks about the actors that we ne'er
shall see again.
He vows that everything worth while
long since has gone before,
And life to him is just one grand, sweet
funeral—nothing more.

BIG LUMBER FIRE.

A Toledo Firm Loses $150,000 Worth of Lumber.

Yesterday's big fire, which resulted in the total destruction of the Mitchell & Rowland lumber yards, south of the Fassett street bridge, brought about in a few short hours a disposition of business which has been in the minds of the company for a year, and, which would have resulted in a few months at any rate, that is the abandonment of these yards as a distributing point for the company.

This doesn't mean the end of the Mitchell & Rowland Lumber company, however. This company has been engaged in both the manufacture and distribution of lumber, and, as a manufacturing concern it will still do business. No decision has been reached as to whether Toledo will continue as the headquarters of the firm, but the probability is that such will be the case. Temporary offices have been secured in the Spitzer building, and, as soon as the books of the company can be rescued from the vault, the business of the company will be conducted from there. This information came this morning from J. G. Mitchell.

Workmen began at the fire-proof vault early this morning, and at 9 o'clock an opening had been made large enough to show that none of the books and records of the company had been in any manner injured. This is the second time that this vault has stood the test of fire.

Until the stock books and insurance policies of the company can be gone over the exact loss and the extent of insurance are indeterminate. The figures given out yesterday by J. G. Mitchell, treasurer of the company, are believed to be nearly correct. This makes the loss about $150,000, with insurance of $118,000.

The rapidity with which the fire spread has been the cause for considerable comment. Fire Chief Mayo, who has had experience with many lumber fires said that he never knew of one which spread with such amazing swiftness.

But for the rapid manner in which the flames swept down the yards thousands of dollars might have been saved in the mill. This is a fireproof structure with fireproof doors and windows. So quickly were the men in the mill caught that they had barely time to escape with their lives, and had to abandon the building, leaving all the doors and windows open. While the walls and roof of the mill were left the fire swept through the building and destroyed a large amount of valuable machinery.

The Mitchell & Rowland Lumber company is the oldest lumber firm in this city, and one of the oldest in the country. The firm was originated about 1840, and, before the birth of any of the present members of the firm. It was turned into a corporate company in the early sixties, but the complexion of the firm was not greatly changed, since the members of the firm became the heavy stockholders.

The metamorphosis which has taken place in the yards is complete. Where yesterday morning stood huge piles of lumber, eighteen and twenty feet high, are now only little spreads of charcoal and ashes, and a bushel basket would almost hold the remains of any one pile. From out this waste the walls and tall smokestack of the mill arise, while in another portion of the yards a gaunt heap of brick—the vault—is the only thing which marks the spot where the office stood. Down at the northeast corner of the yards the blackened and charred ribs of the barge Verona are the only things to mark its former location.

THURSTON'S WITTY TALK

Former Senator Speaks Before New Jersey Republican Clubs.

Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 3.—Former Senator Jno. M. Thurston, of Nebraska, was the principal speaker at the convention of the New Jersey State League of Republican Clubs here, and in the course of his address he said:

"Every plank in the Republican platform tells of something done. Every plank in the Democratic platform is an admission of political failure. The Republicans are united on every American issue. The Democrats are divided on every question on the political policy. The expurgated edition of the Democratic creed is as meaningless as the dictionary read backwards, and the strength of their candidate is the fact that he has never voiced a political opinion. The Republican party rides in the chariot of American glory; the Democratic party in the dead and discredited theories.

"This is no time to take chances when all is going well. The world knows that the Republican party is for the gold standard and the nation's honor. Who knows what the Democratic party is for—their platform is silent on this question, the most vital of all, and their hope is in the fact that their candidate is more courageous than their convention."

POLICE USE GERMICIDE

To Overcome and Arrest an Insane Woman.

Boston, Mass., Sept. 5.—In a sudden fit of insanity yesterday Mrs. Minnie McKenzie tried to kill her husband at her home on Falcon street, East Boston, then shot and fatally wounded Patrolman Alfred M. Sturdivant, and finally barricaded herself in the front room of her tenement, where she remained for more than five hours, standing off a squad of ten policemen. She was finally captured by the use of germicide injected through holes in the barricaded door.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED

Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia to Marry.

Altona, Prussia, Sept. 5.—During a dinner which Emperor William and the Empress Augusta Victoria gave at the Kaiserhof last night to the leading officials of Schleswig-Holstein, the emperor announced the betrothal of Crown Prince Frederick William to the Duchess Cecilia, sister of the reigning grand duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. The announcement was received with great enthusiasm.

SIR THOMAS IS HOPEFUL

Would Like to Induce Watson to Design New Challenger.

London, Sept. 5.—In an interview had with him by The Associated Press last night, Sir Thomas Lipton appeared still to entertain some hope of inducing Geo. L. Watson to change his mind and design a new challenger for the America's cup, which the designer Saturday decided not to do, giving ill health as the reason.

Sir Thomas said that difficulty had arisen owing to the fact that Mr. Watson was unable to undertake the journey to the United States. He said he told the designer that he would be satisfied with any deputy he would nominate to accompany the boat, but Mr. Watson said he would never design a boat unless he should be able to accompany it himself.

SHERIFF BELL.

Cripple Creek, Col., Sept. 1.—In a letter to Governor Peabody, Sheriff Edward Bell has formally declined the services of the state militia to preserve order in this district and expressed the belief that "the best interests of this county and state will be subserved through the determination of the best people of this district. "I believe," writes the sheriff, "that most of the disturbances occurring recently in this district have been occasioned by the united efforts of the Western Federation of Miners to create an impression of alarm regarding life and property in this locality and bring disrepute and odium upon my administration of the sheriff's office."

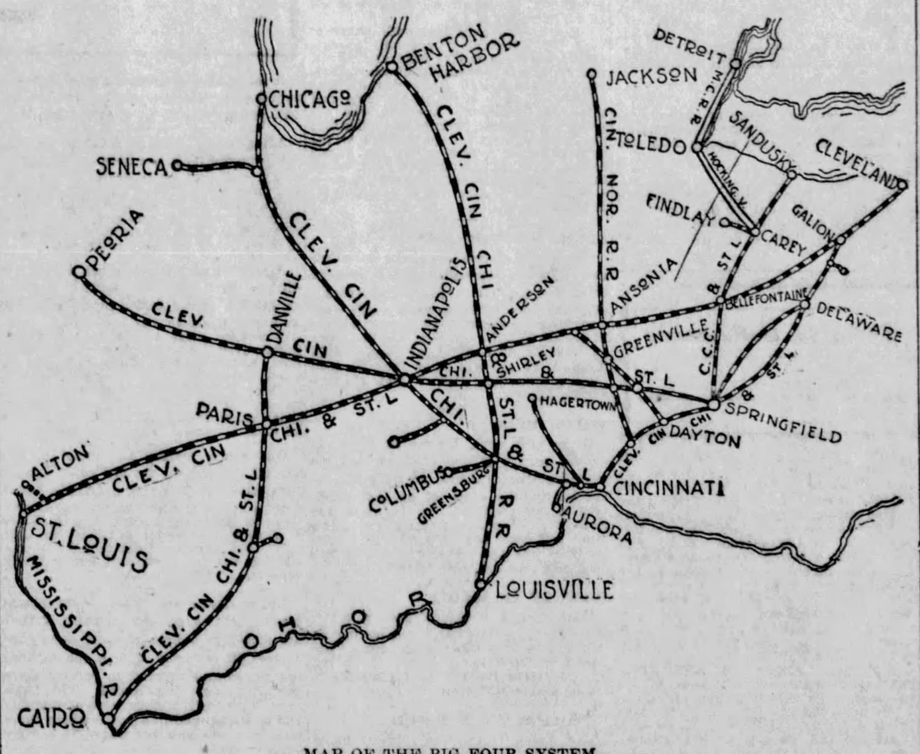
Fire in Oyster Bay.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 5.—Fire last night destroyed the stables of Colgate Hoyt, on Center street. The stables were said to be among the finest in the country and contained a number of valuable automobiles, together with many horses and carriages. The loss is $75,000.

The Big Four System

Its Entrance to Toledo a Valuable Acquisition to the city.

The Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis railway (Big Four Route), which formally enters Toledo tomorrow, is one of the greatest railroad systems in the country. The Big Four company owns and operates a total of 2,288 miles of track, besides operating its trains over 115 miles of leased track, the latter including the fifty-mile stretch between Toledo and Carey, just leased from the Hocking Valley company. Separate



MAP OF THE BIG FOUR SYSTEM.

magnitude extending to Peoria, Ill.; Seneca, Iowa; Cairo, Ill.; Sandusky, Findlay and Hagerstown, Ohio, while there are a large number of connecting links that form a remarkable network.

The Big Four, as a part of the great Vanderbilt system, gets an outlet to New York and the east for its freight and passenger traffic by way of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern from Cleveland to Buffalo and over the New York Central from Buffalo to the eastern seaboard. In opening up the new line into Toledo the

homes for its train crews who will necessarily locate here. As announced by one of the officials, the ticket business of the company will be handled by Gates' Union Ticket Office, but there will be a resident passenger agent and a considerable force of employes to handle the business of the freight offices to be established here. The train crews of the Big Four will run through from Cincinnati to Toledo, and, according to the schedule just announced will come north one day and return south the next. The main lines of the great system extend from Cleveland to St. Louis; Chicago to Cincinnati; Louisville, Ky., to Benton Harbor, Mich.; Cleveland to Cincinnati, and, beginning with tomorrow, another great main line will be opened between Cincinnati and Detroit and Toledo. The Cincinnati Northern, extending from Franklin, Ohio, to Jackson, Mich., is operated under the management of the Big Four, as are several other Vanderbilt lines bearing different names. Besides the main arteries mentioned in the foregoing, there are branches of considerable road gets trackage rights over the Hocking Valley, a line also partly under Vanderbilt control, and from Toledo to Detroit will use the tracks of the Michigan Central, another Vanderbilt line. The American Express company operates over the entire system.

It will readily be seen that the advent of this great railroad is a big acquisition to the business interests of Toledo, as it not only provides a new and important outlet from this territory to the south, but creates a new demand for office room for passenger and freight officials, and fast trains will cover the distance between Toledo and Cincinnati in five hours and fifty-four minutes. Thus members of the train crews will have only eight hours of service out of twenty-four, which includes calling time and "cleaning up" after the run.

The new service of the Big Four means the selection of six of the finest of the new Atlantic type locomotives recently purchased by that company and a demand for thirty-two coaches for the service, not including dining and parlor cars.

FAIRBANKS TALKS

To the Republicans of Kansas on the Issues.

Marion, Kas., Sept. 1.—Senator Charles W. Fairbands, candidate for vice president, opened the Kansas Republican campaign here today. He made direct reference to conditions which formerly existed here, saying:

"When the Republican party came into power seven years ago under the leadership of one of the wisest of American statesmen, William McKinley, Kansas was suffering from the effects of Democratic administration. The interests of her agriculture languished. Her crops rotted in the field or were marketed at unremunerative prices. A radical change has been wrought since then, and it is as gratifying as it is radical. Adversity has yielded to prosperity. It is the logical result of a change of administration and of an adherence to sound economic and monetary policies.

"The Republican party pledged itself that it would maintain the gold standard and it has made the promise a law. Under it we have more money and a better monetary system than ever since the republic began. Does any one regret his vote for McKinley in 1896 and 1900? Does he regret his vote for the protective tariff or for the inflexible maintenance of the gold standard?

"During the last seven years no one has shared the prosperity which has come to the country in a fuller degree than the farmers. Under the maintenance of the protective system and the establishment of the gold standard farm values have risen and the products of the farm have increased in value in a gratifying degree. The farmers have been able to lift many of their mortgages and materially reduce interest on debts remaining. They have added to the comforts of home and marked improvements are witnesed in every neighborhood.'

Concluding, he said:

"The question of the hour is, shall we go forward or turn backward? Shall those who have prospered under Republican policies again lift to their lips the cup of Democratic disappointment? Take the great questions to your hearts and your homes and decide as becomes Americans who realize that the ballot is to be used to advance the fortunes of political parties only as they promote the welfare of the home."

COTTON PICKERS WANTED

Waco, Texas, Aug. 31.—There is the greatest demand for cotton pickers in the cotton region of Texas known in twenty years and in many cities and towns draymen, delivery boys, cooks and even hotel helpers have been induced by the high prices paid for picking to go to the fields. The hot weather of the past ten days has caused all cotton not destroyed by insects to open, thus creating an extraordinary demand for pickers. The crop in central Texas promises to be better than last year.

Hay-Fever and Asthma Cure at Last.

It gives us great pleasure to announce the discovery of a positive cure for Hay-Fever and Asthma, in the wonderful Kola Plant, a new botanic product found on the Congo River, West Africa. The cures wrought by it in the worst cases, are really marvelous. Sufferers of twenty to fifty years' standing have been at once restored to health by the Kola Plant Compound. Among others, many ministers of the Gospel testify to its wonderful powers.

Rev. F. F. Wyatt, the noted Evangelist, Abilene, Texas, writes was cured of Hay-Fever and Asthma after eight years' suffering and had no return of the disease. Rev. S. H. Eisenberg, Ph. D., Centre Hall, Pa., perhaps one of the worst cases, was permanently cured after many years' suffering. Rev. D. S. Hopkins, Wilson, Ind. Ter., writes May 25th, his wife was cured two years ago after eight years' suffering. Hundreds of others give similar testimony. Hay-Fever sufferers should use the medicine, before the season of attacks when practical to give it time to act on the system.

To prove to you beyond doubt its wonderful curative power, the Kola Importing Co., No. 1108 Broadway, New York, will send a large case of the Kola Compound free by mail to every reader of THE BLADE who suffers in any form of Hay-Fever or Asthma. This is very fair, and we adviso sufferers to send for a case. It costs you nothing, and you should surely try it.

INSURRECTION IN TURKEY

Hot Fight Between Armenians and Turkish Troops.

Constantinople, Sept. 2.—(Delayed)—A hot fight between Armenian insurgents and Turkish troops occurred at Van, August 30, in which more than a score were killed. Armenians to the number of 150 raided the town, captured four houses and barricaded themselves. Troops attacked the houses and in the fight which followed two soldiers and twenty others were killed. The authorities set fire to a number of adjoining houses so that the troops might be better enabled to besiege the insurgents. The town was panic stricken, and those inhabitants who had not fled to the mountains took refuge in the churches and convents. It is stated by authorities that other Armenian bands are preparing to cross the Persian frontier.

Shot at the Sultan.

Paris, Sept. 3.—The Paris edition of the New York Herald prints the following from its Geneva correspondent:

"A high official of the Ottoman court has received news of a serious fight between the sultan's Albanian guard and Bosnians, which continued almost to the doors of the harem. Many were killed and wounded.

"It is said that one Albanian shot at the sultan, the bullet glancing off the coat of mail which he always wears.

"The sultan has asked the Prince of Montenegro to supply him with a guard.

"The affair is certain to be denied, but its truth can be affirmed."

PROFITS AMOUNTING TO THOUSANDS

of dollars are divided every month among investors by the Storey Cotton Company (Incorporated), capital and surplus $202,000.00. Are you getting your share? Write for particulars. F. Ewart Storey, Pres't, 655 Bourse Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

EXPOSITION ATTENDANCE

Total of the Last Six Days Reaches 759,307.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—The division of admissions of the World's Fair has issued the following statement of the daily attendance for the last six days and a monthly report giving the total attendance figures: Monday, August 29, 155,748; Tuesday, 108,816; Wednesday, 121,407; Thursday, 125,629; Friday, 116,814; Saturday, 130,893; total, 759,307.

Recapitulation: April, one day, 187,793; May, 26 days, 1,001,291; June, 26 days, 2,124,836; July, 27 days, 2,343,557; August, 28 days, 3,088,743; September, three days, 373,336; total, 9,119,556.

THIBETANS MAKING TERMS

Report Progress on Treaty With Great Britain.

Lhassa, Aug. 30.—(Delayed.)—The Durbar today was attended by the Chinese amban and Thibetan regent, with three councillors.

Colonel Younghusband, commander with the British expedition, was informed that two clauses of the treaty with Great Britain had been agreed upon. The question of indemnity is to be settled.

EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Aug. 31.—Upon the arrival of the Oregon express on the Oregon Short Line at Kemmerer, Wyo., at 2 o'clock this morning, four men stepped out of the shadow of a building near the depot, and as soon as the door of the express car was opened by the messenger two of them forced the messenger to throw up his hands, while the two others took charge of the station agent. A package containing $900, which had been sent to pay off the employes of the Kemmerer Coal company, was secured by the robbers, who then disappeared.

Sheriff James and a deputy are hunting the bandits who are believed to be employes of the coal company. They evidently knew of the arrival of the package, as they made no further search for other valuables. A package containing $13,000 was not disturbed.

LABOR DAY.

Twenty-five Thousand Marched in City of Boston.

Boston, Sept. 5.—Twenty-five thousand men, representing the various local branches of the Central Labor Union, the Building Trades Council and the Knights of Labor, joined today in one of the longest Labor day parades ever seen in this city. Decorated floats, many of which were filled with children, formed an interesting feature. The Knights of Labor bodies which had not joined in a parade here for seven years, participated today. Governor Bates and Acting Mayor Doyle reviewed the line. Picnics and sporting events marked the observance of the holiday.

The day was observed in many New England cities. The weather was beautiful. In Connecticut observance of the day was more general than at any previous time since the formal adoption of the day as a state holiday.

At the World's Fair.

St. Louis, Sept. 5.—At the world's fair grounds today Labor Day was observed with a parade and athletic sports. A special feature which helped swell the number of people on the grounds was the first admission of children. As a part of the Olympic games aquatic contests were held in the United States lifesaving lake.

Watson Addresses Workmen.

Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 5.—Thomas E. Watson, populist candidate for president of the United States, was the principal speaker at a Labor Day picnic here today. Previous to the speechmaking nearly 10,000 workingmen passed in parade through the downtown streets.

Business Suspended at Baltimore.

Baltimore, Sept. 5.—Labor day was observed here in a more general way than usual. The banks, exchanges and municipal buildings were closed, as were the leading business houses. There was a grand parade of labor unions to Darley park, where a number of speakers delivered addresses and thousands attended a picnic. There were various excursions to the suburbs and down the bay, and numerous outdoor sports.

Parade Was Small.

Chicago, Sept. 5.—The annual holiday of labor was celebrated today by a parade and picnics. The march, the chief feature of the day in previous years, was a comparatively small affair. It was participated in only by the teamsters, workers in the building trades, the butcher workmen and a few other organizations.

Miners Go on Strike.

Coal Creek, Tenn., Sept. 1.—About 350 non-union miners employed by the Coal Creek Coal company, went on strike today as a result of a reduction in wages. The town is quiet.

"A Toothsome Flavor."

True for you, there's a treat in the crisp, nutty, delicate sweet taste of Grape-Nuts served with thick rich cream. (Don't spoil the food by trying to cook it. That work is done and perfectly done at the factories.)

The cream should soften it a bit, but not enough to excuse the eater from at least a few good earnest "chews" for old Dame Nature sends rich blessings to the long chewer. Of course the one with weak teeth can soften the food with milk down to a mush if necessary, but the good old Dame doesn't smile quite so cheerfully on them.

You know children and adults must use the teeth and grind freely to make them grow strong and to preserve them. Then the act of chewing brings down the much needed saliva from the gums, and that helps amazingly in the digestion of foods of various kinds.

The saliva is not so much required with Grape-Nuts, for this food is pre-digested, that is the starch turned into a form of sugar in the process of making, and that helps give it the fascinating flavor.

Grape-Nuts people are healthy and enjoy good things. "There's a reason."

LADIES My Regulator never fails. Box FREE. DR. F. MAY, Box 32 Bloomington, Ill.

HANDSOME AMERICAN WIDOW, worth $35,000, wants to marry good, honest man. Money no object. Address MASON, Ohio Block, Chicago, Ill.

$60 MONTH Expenses advanced. Dislearge samples at stores. People Supply Co., Dept. E 145 Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED 10 men in each State to travel, tack signs and distribute samples and circulars of our goods. Salary $60 per month, $3 per day for expenses. KUHLMAN CO., Dept. A 4, Atlas Block, Chicago.

$80 A MONTH and expenses guaranteed by contract to men and women as district managers to introduce and distribute our goods; salary paid weekly; expenses advanced; position permanent; no cash investment required. Add. NORTHWESTERN, Dept. B, 238 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

TENEMENT FIRE.

Women and Children Caught in Death Trap.

New York, Sept. 5.—Fourteen persons were killed and nearly a score injured in in a fire in a five-story double tenement in Attorney street, at an early hour yesterday morning. It was one of the worst fires in the loss of human life that has occurred on the East Side in several years, although the property loss was slight.

The dead include four women, one man and nine children, ranging in age from three months to twelve years.

The small number of men among the killed and injured was due to the fact that most of the men who lived in the building, following the Attorney street custom in hot weather, were asleep on the roof, while but few of the women and children were there. Those on the roof were unable to escape by descending through the burning building, and made their way in safety over neighboring roofs. Meanwhile the members of their families, who had remained in their rooms, found escape cut off, and panic reigned throughout the structure.

The fire started about 3 o'clock in the morning, and there was considerable delay in sending in an alarm, although the twenty persons were rescued by them from the fourth and fifth floors. Many persons received injuries by jumping to the sidewalk and to the stone-paved court from the ends of the cut-off fire escapes.

The fire is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp that had been left to light the hall on the second floor and the sleeping tenants were not aroused until the hallway was ablaze, and escape through the building cut off.

Most of the dead were found on the two upper floors.

While the search of the building was going on four firemen were at work on a fourth floor balcony, when it gave way.

Another fireman on the balcony on the floor below was also carried down and was probably fatally injured. The other four were badly hurt but will recover. Two of them fell upon a pile of bedding in the court yard, and their injuries were caused chiefly by the ironwork of the balcony falling upon them.

A number of daring rescues were made by firemen and police, and the conditions under which they worked were unusual and difficult. The loss of life was due chiefly to the fact that alterations were being made in the tenement building. The basement and the first floor, the latter about six feet above the sidewalk level, had both been cut through, the front and rear walls having been removed, and the upper floors being supported by steel beams. The exit from the upper floors was by way of a small stepladder.

Twelve families lived in the house, and it is said that the tearing away of the lower floor was done so quickly that certain of the tenants who wished to move from the buildings were unable to get their furniture out and thus were compelled to remain.

The work of alteration had necessitated the partial removal of the fire escapes, and when the fire began the panic-stricken tenants found fire escapes that led to the second floor and no further.

PARKER'S DOG'S MISTAKE

Makes Life at Rosemount Unpleasant for Sunday Visitors.

Esopus, N. Y., Sept. 5.—Rosemount was unpopular with visitors yesterday. Many approached the grounds, but they had not the temerity to enter. "Teddy," Judge Parker's dog, was on guard. He is not a particularly ferocious beast, but, unfortunately for those who came within close range, he had had an encounter with a black and white animal which he thought was a cat when he started to chase across the lawn, but at bay proved to be a skunk. Baths and disinfectant cologne and plenty of outdoor air failed to put the dog in condition for contact with human beings.

"Teddy" met the polecat late last night, and after killing it tried to get into the house. Judge Parker answered the dog's scratch at the screen and was firm in his refusal to let the animal in. Occupants of the lodge were equally inhospitable.

Early in the morning the dog was taken to the river, but the odor had become set, and Mrs. Parker contributed a bottle of cologne to the cause. Even this was not effective, and "Teddy" remains an exile.

PRESIDENT IS VERY BUSY

Could Not Go on Outing Nor Witness Yacht Race.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 5.—President Roosevelt had intended to go with Mrs. Roosevelt and his sons for an excursion in rowboats today, but the threatening weather deterred him from attempting the trip. He remained at Sagamore Hill the greater part of the day. He and Secretary Loeb transacted considerable business, the officials mail today being heavy. The matters brought to his attention related principally to department business, but assurance is given that nothing of importance is pending.

The President was invited to attend a yacht race sailed from the Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yacht club on Center Island that day, but he could not see his way clear to accept the invitation, although he is a member of the club. The contesting yachts were sailed by women members of the club for a silver cup. No engagements were made by the President to receive visitors and none is expected.

MAJOR SEAMAN'S TRIP.

Che Foo, Sept. 1.—Major L. L. Seaman, U. S. A., returned to Che Foo yesterday, after an adventurous attempt to enter Port Arthur. Leaving Che Foo August 25, Major Seaman proceeded to Taikintau, one of the Miaotau islands. Unble to obtain a junk here he secured a lifeboat belonging to a steamer recently wrecked, and with four coolies as oarsmen and the third mate of the wrecked steamer, he started for Port Arthur. He carried a makeshift American flag with 22 stripes. A head wind and a strong tide compelled Major Seaman to return to his starting point at nightfall. He slept on the pebbly beach. On August 28 he secured a small junk, and with a favorable wind sped toward Port Arthur. He passed a Japanese cruiser unnoticed, and saw four battleships in the vicinity of the harbor's mouth. His junk drifted too close to the shore and it was fired upon by Japanese riflemen. Discovering the impossibility of landing in the face of the shore guard and warships, Major Seaman reluctantly returned.

Negro Business Men.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1.—The convention of the National Negro Business League occupied its time in hearing discussions of problems that enter the business success or failure of members of the negro race of this country. Among the speakers were P. A. Peyton, jr., of New York; J. A. Strickland, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and V. H. Tulane, of Montgomery, Ala.

Household and Young Folks

Emily S. Bouton Editor

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

Troubles will come which look as if they would never pass away. The night and the storm look as if they would last forever, but the calm and the morning cannot be stayed, the storm in its very nature is transient.

Thursday.

There are some persons whom to meet always gives one a greater courage and hope, as if there were more nobleness and high purpose in the world, than one thinks.

Friday.

The way to get is to give. The selfish can never expect anything but selfishness.

Saturday.

We may win fulness of life by being interested in all human experience, by keeping in touch with all sides of human life.

Sunday

Let us rest while we work. All the worry and fret which addle our brains have their origin in unfaith or forgetfulness of God.

Monday.

In the grave endurance of enforced inactivity there may be more heroism than in the brave deeds of strong men and women.

Tuesday.

The tear of sympathy, the cheering smile, the tender word for the weary and the erring sometimes accomplish more than deeds, and are as acceptable to the Father.

Do Not Be Discouraged — There Is Deliverance

Emily S. Bouton

We may be sure there is deliverance from every unfavorable condition of our lives when we have fitted ourselves to accept it.—Newcomb.

The above is a very strong affirmation which many will be inclined to doubt, and some to dispute absolutely. Yet there is no question as to its truth, as any one can prove for himself if he has persistence enough to hold to the right through all discouragement.

We are so ready to fall down into the depths if things do not go our way, the way we have marked out as the one which is to bring to us our desires. We lose strength and purpose. We flounder around with eyes bent upon the ground, doubting the very existence of the sun which is shining steadfastly on above the clouds, unseeing the stars which gleam through the darkness.

A letter, among the many which come to me, from a young man who feels that life may be for him a failure, turned my thoughts in this direction. He has been obliged by ill health to leave college, and he asks, half despairingly, whether I think there is any chance for him to carry out his purposes to success under such conditions. He desires me "to write about it" not only to help him in his difficulty, but for the benefit also of other discouraged young people.

In that one word "young" lies a whole world of possibilities. Life stretches away before youth, full of promise which awaits fulfilment. That fulfilment depends upon individual effort, colored through and through by courage and hopefulness. In nine cases out of ten, ill health can be banished, lack of education remedied, but neither can be done when body and mind are palsied by discouragement.

Anyone who is suffering from physical weakness must at once set to work to break up the habit of thinking of, and expecting, pain and suffering. The very thought itself is disintegrating. To be constantly in a state of fear is weakening in every way. The less thought given to the body beyond its daily necessities, the better. After a piano is properly attuned the musician is not constantly thinking of its mechanism, and wondering how soon it will need repairs again, or whether to strike this key or that with force will be dangerous. So with the body.

It is not an easy thing to break up the habit of ill health, because it includes, or must be preceded by, the breaking up of a mental habit. This, to be effectual, involves something more than an effort of the will, although that is necessary to begin with. It is the delivering over of the whole being to the higher self and permitting it to rule, instead of letting the body, directed by the selfish lower mind, have the control.

It may seem harsh to speak of ill health as a form of selfishness, but when it becomes habitual, it really is that,—albeit wholly unconscious upon the part of the sufferer—because the mental plane is entirely filled with thoughts of self. Many times it is ministered to, and the sick-thought strengthened, by the "coddling" of those whose loving hearts are thus ignorantly helping what they desire to hinder.

As I said before, this changing of the thought habit from sickness to health is not an easy one, but it is a possibility worth striving for. It is giving the spiritual side of the being power over the mental and physical. It is not becoming "religious" in the ordinary sense of the term, but it is recognizing the fact that there are forces which the soul may command for use belonging to the higher, diviner side of the nature. The illustrations of this truth are so many in this wonderful age of progress, that he who runs may read, even though he does not understand. It is only the ignorant in these days who denies what is affirmed to be true by a body of thoughtful people, because they have seen nothing convincing to themselves.

Through the power of continued effort directed by right thinking, then, may come deliverance from the "unfavorable condition" of poor health, and the same thing is true as applied to all the purposes and plans of life.

Suppose we are disappointed in carrying out something which has lain very near to our hearts and which seems of supreme importance in our scheme of living. That very disappointment may be the means of bringing a success that has never entered into the thought as possible. At any rate it challenges the courage and determination to win, in some way, "some of the beautiful things out in the world," which are for everybody who can seize them.

The young need not, therefore, be discouraged if their efforts in any given line seem to be abortive. "Seldom does one reach a position with which he has reason to be satisfied without encountering difficulties and what might seem discouragements. . . There is no more helpful and profiting exercise than surmounting obstacles." So writes one who knows.

Perhaps you will recall the familiar lines so full of meaning:

"We rise by the things that are under our feet,
By what we have mastered of good or gain;
By the pride deposed and the passion slain,
And the vanquished ills we hourly meet."

Familiar they may be, but they deserve to be constantly recalled, because of their splendid statement of truth.

No one, however, can put things under their feet; no one can overcome obstacles; no one can vanquish ills, without cheerfully "facing the East whence the light comes," with feet firmly planted upon resolve, and then bidding defiance to all disintegrating forces. It must be done "cheerfully" for so will courage grow. The soul must be aroused to a consciousness of its own power.

Let the young remember, however that the highest accomplishment is not possible of attainment unless the spirit of Love enters in and permeates all effort, all action. They must not work for self alone. As a part of the great unified whole, they must hold in their thought as a basis of what they are trying to do, the truth, that their own growth into a better life, to be successful in the highest sense, means, to the extent of their influence, the growth of all; their uplift, the uplift of humanity. We are our brothers' keeper, and any scheme of life which does not involve, in some degree, a realizing sense of the fact, will be a failure.

With this, however, and understanding that "as a man thinketh so is he," no one need be discouraged; no one need lay down his arms convinced that for him life is a failure. Hindered in his own choice of a way, he may yet, if he choose, find joy and beauty, and even what the world names success, in the other way wherein he may come at last to feel that he has been divinely led.

The Cozy Corner

DID NOT DISCOURAGE THE COMPANY

Dear Cozy Corner—I saw a request for a recipe for removing rust stains from white goods; this is my way, and I have used it on goods as fine as India linen with success. Rub lemon juice on the stain and iron over it until the stain disappears. Be careful not to have the iron hot enough to scorch the cloth, nor allow it to rest in one place.

I once tried the method suggested by "Old Subscriber," for discouraging unwelcome company by serving food they did not like. One of the "guests" said she disliked pears, and both declared they could not see "why people would spoil food by mixing onions with it." One day I had roast pork liberally covered with onions, with pickled pears as a relish. Did the onions save the pork, and were the pickled pears untouched? Nothing of that sort happened; both women ate of all that was on the table as though they were paid for so doing, and afterwards said it was the best meal they ever sat down to. Now, where did I fail in my plan?—for fail I did—and the company staid, and staid.

That "Oregon Bach," about whom so much has been said, will not even think whether a girl knows anything of farm work, or housework, when the right one—for him—comes along; he will be willing to wear an Indian blanket and let the chickens "set" themselves, or do without, if only she will consent to say "yes" when he asks her to marry him.—"Wabash."

THE USELESSNESS OF PROFANITY

Profanity is a brutal vice, and he who indulges in it is not a gentleman, no matter what clothes he wears or what education he boasts, or what may be his standing in society. In spite of all of these refining influences, the careless and habitual taking of God's name in vain betrays a coarse nature and brutal disposition.

Profanity is unmanly and unnecessary. It adds no grace to a conversation, no beauty to a narrative, nor strength to an assertion to besprinkle it with oaths.

The profanity that is sometimes used to support an opinion does not make it any more forcible; on the contrary, its use indicates a limited range of thought and words, and a feeling that the speaker has a consciousness of being in fault himself.

Profanity is a mean vice; it shows the greatest ingratitude. He who repays kindness with insult, he who abuses his friend and benefactor is deemed by all men to be a pitiful wretch, and yet, O! profane man, whose name is it you treat so lightly? It is that of your best benefactor, the One to whom you owe life and all you have.

Your blood would boil with anger to hear the names of your earthy parents hurled about in scoffs, jests and abuse, and yet you take the name of your Heavenly Father in vain every day of your lives—yes, many times in the day—and think nothing of it. Do you, who are given to profanity, ever stop to think that the Name you treat so lightly, is the name of Him before whom the angels bow their heads in humility? Him whom the heavens cannot contain, and yet you—a mortal man—dare use it profanely?—A Blade Reader.

SONGS OF LONG AGO.

Can any of the readers of the Cozy Corner, who can remember as far back as thirty-five years ago, tell me the names of the authors of these songs, which were very popular about that time? "Drifting With the Tide," "Oh, Say, Do We Love as We Loved Long Ago?" and "Zulu Zong." If so, will they please send them to the Cozy Corner and oblige—Hattie Gilbert.

WHAT IS IT?

Being very deaf, I come to the Cozy Corner to ask if any one can tell me anything about a device for restoring the hearing, in the shape of an instrument that is held against, or between the teeth. I read once that there was such a thing, but could not learn whether it was really of any use. Any information will be gladly received.—Ida Combs.

HOW IS IT MADE.

Having read in several papers, references to "peanut butter," and having no idea of how it is made, I will ask of the Cozy Corner friends a recipe for making it, and please tell for what purposes it can be used.—Mrs. Clara O—.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Mrs. Amos Graves would like to know how to rid a house of carpet bugs. Mrs. Wilson is interested in pickles and would like to know how to make the "dill" pickles that are sold in groceries, and one who signs "H. B. F." would appreciate the kindness of any one who would tell her of something that would restore failing hair, caused by illness.

PICKLED PEACHES, PEARS AND PLUMS

Although there are now fewer housekeepers than formerly who make their own pickles in these days of cheap factory products, still there are some who prefer to take the time and trouble, for the sake of having a truly good article. For these the following recipes are given:

To seven pounds of peaches, pared but retaining the pits, take four pounds sugar, one pint vinegar, one ounce ginger root cut in small pieces, one teaspoonful ground cloves, two teaspoonfuls each of allspice and cinnamon, and one-half teaspoonful of ground mace. Boil the vinegar and sugar; mix the spices and tie in little bags of muslin, and add to the venegar. When this is hot, throw in the peaches and let them cook until tender; then remove the fruit to a jar; boil the syrup down one-half and pour, boiling hot, over the peaches.

Some good housekeepers pour the syrup over the peaches at once, then pour it off and boil down for nine consecutive mornings, but the work can be done at once as described above, with exactly as good results.—Mary D. Enright.

Plums and pears are done the same as peaches, except that no spices are used with plums, and a lemon is added to each pound of pears.

In making sour pickles, nothing but the best cider vinegar should be used; do not boil the vinegar as that will weaken it; just bring it to the boiling point and pour it over the pickles. A small piece of alum scalded with cucumber pickles will make them crisp, and a small piece of horseradish, or a few nasturtium seeds placed in a jar of pickles will prevent them from moulding. Pickles should always be prepared in porcelain lined kettles, and kept in stone or glass jars in a cool, dark place. If cucumbers are placed over a moderate fire in cold water and heated slowly they will remain green when placed in the vinegar. In spicing pickles take care that no one flavor will predominate.

In making sweet or spiced pickles they should be sufficiently cooked so they will keep without being hermetically sealed. For most fruit a sweet pickle is preferred.

Here, There, Everywhere.

A lump of white sugar placed into the saucepan in which vegetables are boiling, will preserve their color perfectly.

After frying cakes, or potatoes, in deep fat, pour the fat into a bowl of hot water, stir it well and set it away to cool. In the morning it will be found in a clean, white cake of fat on top of the water with the sediment safely at the bottom of the dish. Remove the cake of fat and it is all ready for another frying.

A woman who travels much and is not always able to secure a berth in a sleeper, has hit upon a device that adds much to her comfort in the day coach. She has a long piece of ribbon which she passes over the hooks above the car window, and with two safety pins she secures the small pillow she carries to the ends of this ribbon, thus making a stationary rest for her head, and insuring much more comfort than otherwise can be had.

One young mother has found an effectual punishment for her small daughter's misdeeds, in laying a feather, taken from a convenient pillow, upon the curly locks of the young person, who considers it a very disgraceful addition to her toilet, but has never yet thought it possible to remove it without her mother's consent.

Palms, ferns and other house plants can be kept in perfect condition if they are placed in a tightly closed room once a week in company with a tub of boiling water and allowed to remain there until the room has cooled. This does away with the laborious work of washing and spraying, and in a house where there is a bath tub and hot water, it is very little trouble.

To remove callous spots on the bottom of the feet, apply a piece of absorbent cotton wet with sweet oil to the spot before putting on the shoes and stockings. If a corn has developed in the center of the callous spot, wet it with turpentine—just the corn—every evening and the corn will come out in a short time, while the oil will soften the callous so it can be rubbed away.

To stop a mouse hole, fill it with soap made soft enough to pack solidly; then place in this a number of sharp pointed needles or pins, which will discourage a mouse who does not object to plain soap, as I have reason to know that some of them do not.

In your guest chamber have a book in which all who use the room are invited to write their names and addresses, either with or without a sentiment, or a bit of verse. When you grow old, or are an invalid it will be a pleasant refreshing of your memory to read the book.

The old fashioned alapaca, is revived this year for suits and petticoats under the name of mohair. It is a most serviceable material, wearing well and presenting a smooth surface which sheds dust, thus making it admirable for travelling and street suits. The favorite style for these gowns is the small checked patterns, in brown and white, black and white or blue and white. The plain and fancy patterns are also much worn.

A fur rug that has become hardened by washing may be softened again by rubbing into it the following mixture: Three tablespoonfuls of castor oil, and one each of glycerin and turpentine. Remove the lining to the rug and rub this preparation thickly into the back, or skin side, let it lie for a week then rub it with a smooth stone, or a block of wood before re-lining.

By saving the odds and ends of melon rind, a quantity of good pickle or preserve may be had for winter. Peel, trim and cut in strips, or cubes, and soak over night in strong brine. Next day boil the pieces in clear water until so tender that they can be pierced with a broom straw. For pickles, cover with hot, spiced vinegar and bottle or can, while hot. For preserves make a rich syrup, water spices and bits of lemon peel and pour boiling hot over the fruit.

A few peach leaves boiled in the milk of which custards, or ice cream is made will be found an excellent substitute for almond flavor, but care must be taken not to use too many of the leaves as in that case it will be apt to give a bitter taste to the milk.

The juice of a lemon in the water in which a fish of any kind is boiled, will add very much to its flavor. A West Indian method of serving fish is to lay it, when cooked, upon a bed of snowy, puffy rice. The fish flavor is imparted to the rice, which should be served with the fish.

There has never been a season when white has been so generally worn, as this. Women of all ages wear the shirt waist suits in white and a great variety of materials has been introduced in the white goods. White shoes are also worn more than ever; always with white gowns, and with pink, blue, lavendar, or, in fact, with anything but black, when they are quite inadmissible.

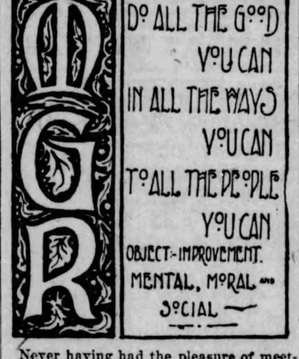
TO YOUTH.

May all your days, now fleeting fast,
Be numbered with the honored past;
An earnest hope be borne in mind
To live that you may leave behind
A name that may be rendered then
Immortal by the poet's pen.
May future generations crown
The grandeur of your past renown,
And write the glories of your name
Upon the lasting page of fame.

O, joyous youth, 'tis thine to claim
And hold in trust the trump of fame;
Whose sacred tones shall sound for thee
On every land, on every sea!
To place upon the wings of Time
The story of a life sublime;
To make its glowing beauties shine
With floods of light in every line;
To write it where mankind may see
And praise through all eternity.

E. F. LARKINS, M. D.

Shawnee, Okla.



Never having had the pleasure of meeting personally any of the members of the M. G. R., I feel a hesitancy in offering myself as a candidate for membership, but, as I read their interesting letters, each week, I am more and more inclined to make the venture, so here I am for acceptance or rejection.

After reading "Clover's" letter, I longed to see her and have a talk with her, that I might suggest what I would do under similar circumstances. But as that is impossible, I will make this "long distance" suggestion: Would it not be easier to raise chickens than to attempt to "farm"? It seems to me it would be preferable for a woman to undertake, and would be more profitable, especially when chickens and eggs are in such demand.—W. Va., Bachelor Girl.

I have just finished reading our column, and cannot wait longer before I write. The spirit of applause has moved me several times of late and condolences are—I perceive—in order also.

Your letter, "Old Maid," was just what I have wanted some one to write for a long time; I thank you for so truly expressing my sentiments for me. "Beau," Mich., your advice is excellent, but you failed to tell "Clover" that a girl's best bonnet, sweetest smile and a Sunday evening service, are the most successful combination for the encouragement of timid young men. But, "Clover," don't you listen to any such tales, for the specimens of the genus homo that linger about the church doors after evening service are not the kind a good, sweet girl—as I am sure you are—wants around.

"Olive Branch," I am glad you called my attention to the other M. G. R.'s from our state. I had failed to see the letters from the others and ask pardon for my carelessness, and am glad there are several to extol the merits of the Empire state.

"Bachelor Girl," I am glad that you are here with the other "Old Maid" to keep me company. By the way, as I am the "original old maid," I think I will so sign myself hereafter.

I am preparing to attend a normal school this year and am looking forward to a very busy year. As quotations are always in order, I will give you one from Carlyle, which has often helped me: "We live no more of our time than we spend well."—"The Original Old Maid," N. Y.

This week we have with us as a candidate for admission, a real, live author; one who has not only "writ a book," but has had it published.

A West Virginian author seeks admittance for the first time—will you kindly allow him to enter and swell the number of those who are doing all they can to make the world brighter and happier? My sister is a teacher. God bless the teachers who are shaping and molding the characters of the future men and women of the world.

As our minds are directed to the teacher and her work, how vividly memory reverts to the little red school house on the hill; there we see the teacher—slight in form it may be, holding the hand of the bad, incorrigible boy to whom she is talking as only a kind, loving teacher can talk, until the flood-gates give way and the boy's heart is softened and subdued by the mighty power of love, and the boy is saved to a noble, useful life.

Then—to some of us—will come the memory of a day when the doors of the little red school house were closed, and we went away sorrowful, because the teacher was sick—then dead, and another must take her place in the schoolroom. As we recall these days, we realize that her short life was not lived in vain, for by her influence we are better men and women, and that she was the good angel that came in touch with us when we most needed that influence.—Will C. Whisner.

Other new members today are "Violet," W. Va., who writes that she lives in the northeastern part of the state and enjoys her life on a farm far better than she could in the city. If we will allow her to become a member of the M. G. R. she will write again soon "something of interest." She thinks she would like to have a badge. If she will send 15 cents to The Blade M. G. R., the badge will be sent her.

A "Milk Maid" from Indiana will "endeavor to obey the rules as well as the beautiful motto of the M. G. R.'s if admitted."

A "W. Va. Dewdrop" will also try very hard to live up to all rules," and "A Hawkeye Bachelor" who lives on a farm in Central Iowa is convinced that "farming is the very best occupation a man can have,' but he is willing to take a little time, now and then, to write to us, and will tell us about the beautiful country about his home. All of these young folks are welcome and Miss Prudence hopes they will come often.

May I have a place in your circle? I have read the letters for so long a time that I really feel quite well acquainted with some of you. The letter from "Quien Saba" interested me, partly because he is a West Virginian, and also because it was a good letter.

I was sympathizing with "Oregon Bach," but his last letter proved that was unneecssary. "Hoosier Puer Poeta," I was once interested in your question, but can see no inconsistency in the manner in which the two men are treated, for one is good and the other bad, and a school teacher should not be placed on a level with a saloonkeeper.

The teacher endeavors to enable his pupils to build a firm foundation for the magnificent structure of a perfect life; the saloonkeeper may have the same opportunities of ideal living and of usefulness to mankind; may have been as refined and well educated as the teacher, but he knows that in his business he is dealing out that which will bring men to ruin—he is tearing down where the teacher is endeavoring to build up.

The teacher in seeking the company of the saloonkeeper will either influence the latter to lead a different and better life—and that is what we are to suppose is his reason for visiting the saloon—or he, himself, will soon be unfitted for his own work. When the saloonkeeper visits the teacher, we can but feel that he is striving for something better than he can find in his own surroundings.—"Emma."

Ever since I became a member of the M. G. R. I have been striving to live up to the motto, and am beginning to realize that "the consciousness of duty performed, gives us music at midnight."

I wonder if all the M. G. R.'s realize what may be done in spare moments? Many of us are obliged to labor hard to supply our temporal needs, yet I think there is none of us who has not many spare moments which, if put to good use, may become our most profitable time.

Dr. Franklin says "leisure is the time for doing something useful," and I believe we cannot employ our spare time better than in reading good books. This course has started many a youth on the road to a higher and grander life than he could have appreciated without the aid of books; on the other hand, bad books have made infidels, criminals and profligates, therefore we should use the greatest discrimination in the choice of our reading matter.

I can say with Fenelon, "If the riches of India, or the crowns of Europe, were laid at my feet in place of the love of reading, I would spurn them all." If we do not live good books, I think we owe it to ourselves and to society, to cultivate such a liking. Reading will do more than anything else to "stir within us that spirit that longs to know, to do and to dare."—"Shylock."

Banner Puzzlers

FOR AUGUST

New Work.....W. C. Mollett
Solutions.....W. P. E.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was born at Braintree, Mass., October 19, 1735. His parents were descended from a Puritan family which had emigrated to Massachusetts from England in 1630. Before the Revolution he had distinguished himself as a jurist, and was sent by his native state to the congress which commenced its sittings in Philadelphia in 1774. In 1786 he went to London as the first ambassador from the Union. George III expressed his pleasure at receiving an ambassador who had no prejudices in favor of France, the natural enemy of the English crown, and he replied: "I have no prejudices but in favor of my native land." He died July 4, 1826.

BELLE BURRITT.

2.—PRINTER'S PI.

'Lal eth dolwr thod vole het gons
Hatt paphy leppoe gins."

METTA.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

What per cent of the year 1880 was the month of May?

HAWKEYE.

4.—HOUR-GLASS.

X X X O X X X
X X O X X
X O X
O
X O X
X X O X X
X X X O X X X

1.—An important organ in most animal life.
2.—Steps leading over a wall or fence.
3.—A much used conjunction.
4.—A vowel.
5.—Wrath.
6.—One whom "all the world loves."
7.—Deserted.

Centrals give the name of the goddess at whose shrine "Our Young Folks" begin worshiping this month.

IDELLA S.

Who can tell us what is meant by an "Advocatus Diaboli"?

TEDDY.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:

"The stars shall fade away, the sun himself
Grow dim with age, and Nature sink in years;
But thou shalt flourish in immortal youth,
Unhurt amidst the war of elements,
The wreck of matter, and the crush of worlds."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of August 25.

1.—Amerigo Vespucci.
2.—Flea, bot, omy—phlebotomy.
3.—The mark travelled 1,280 feet further than A. (See Chat.)
4.—Words forming diamond: W, wad, wares, warrior, deign, son, R.
5.—The Accolade was the term applied to the ceremony with which a knight was admitted into the order of chivalry. The grandmaster, in receiving a neophyte, embraced him by folding the arms around the neck (ad collum). In music, the accolade is a couplet uniting several staves; as in part music or piano music.
6.—Jean Ingelow wrote:

"Sorrows humanize our race;
Tears are the showers that fertilize this world,
And memory of things precious keepeth warm
The heart that once did hold them."

Chat.

The solution sent by Geo. Vore to his problem answered today is this:

The mark will form an arc at each revolution; the cord of the arc will be 22 ft. and the versed sine 7 ft.; the length of the arc will be the distance the mark goes at one revolution. To get this length, from 8 times the cord of half the arc, which is 13 ft., subtract the cord of the whole arc, and divide the remainder by 3; 13x8 equals 104 22 ft. and the versed sine 7 ft.; the minus 22 is 82-3 equals 27 and 1-3 ft., the distance the mark goes at one revolution 240x27 and 1-3 equals 6,560, distance the mark traveled while A was traveling 5,280 ft. and the difference between these two numbers is the number of feet the mark traveled more than A in going the mile.

There was a large class in attendance this morning at the 'Cademy. There were: Henry, Hawkeye, X. Y. Z., W. P. E., Pauline, Chas. Riley, Helen, C. T. Frost and J. A. Vaughn.

The last three gentlemen are new pupils, whom the Schoolmistress welcomes most heartily to the 'Cademy and hopes they will come often.

X. Y. Z. says the calf in Nemo's problem will be old enough to vote before he (X. Y. Z., not the calf) will be able to obtain the same result as the author of the problem.

W. P. E., in saying some nice things about the Column, speaks of the "log problem" recently given as being "extra good."

Henry and Hawkeye both send full lists of new work, for which they will please accept the Schoolmistress' thanks.

The Banner Puzzlers for August are: W. C. Mollett, new work, and W. P. E. for most solutions.

THE AINU PEOPLE AT THE FAIR.

Among the queer people from North and South America, from Africa and Asia, forming the outdoor ethnological exhibit at the St. Louis exposition, there is a little group of the Ainu people from Northern Japan, who are of exceptional interest. They were brought to St. Louis by Professor Frederick Starr, of the Chicago University, and he has written a small book describing his journey to the island of Yezo, the home of the Ainu race, and what happened while he was there and while he was bringing the Ainu group to this country.

The Ainu were the old population of Japan and are undoubtedly a white race which has proved inferior in life's battle to the more energetic, progressive yellow people with which it has come in contact.

Over the whole of Japan Ainu names are sprinkled, but now they are subservient to the Japanese, and are slowly but surely being absorbed by that nation.

Regarding the Ainu woman and her affairs, Professor Starr tells this:

"Among Ainu the woman is regarded as an inferior, and generally she acquiesces pleasantly enough in the assumption. At festivals the men sit in a line in front, near the drinking cups; the women sit behind and receive what their lords please to give them after they have had what they want. The woman usually wears a band of cloth around her head. On meeting a man, in greeting him, she respectfully removes this and hangs it upon her left arm; then she draws her right hand over her upper lip, from the left to the right; she may then pat the hair at the sides of her head with her hands. The movement of drawing her hand across her lip is common when she has received a favor and seems to be an expression of thanks and pleasure."

The girls and women have pleasant, broad, open faces, and abundant hair, hanging loosely down at the sides to the shoulders. They are modest in their manner and often bashful. It is a common trick for an Ainu girl when bashful in the presence of strangers, to hang her head and shake it so the hair falls over the whole face like a veil.

The tattoo around the lips is the most striking feature of the Ainu women. It is begun in childhood, a small round spot being made at the middle of the upper lip by cutting with a knife. Soot from the bottom of the kettle is rubbed into the cut lines and a decoction of ash bark is washed on to fix the color, which is a blue green. The tattooing is gradually developed until, when the girl is ready for marriage, the whole, great mustache-like mark, which completely surrounds the mouth, is done. The hands and the arms to the elbows are also tattooed.

THE BUSY CHILD.

I have so many thing to do,
I don't know when I shall be through.
Today I had to watch the rain
Come sliding down the window-pane.
And I was humming all the time,
Around my head, a kind of rhyme;
And blowing softly on the glass
To see the dimness come and pass.
I made a picture, with my breath
Rubbed out to show the underneath.
I built a city on the floor;
And then I went and was a War.
And I escaped from square to square
That's greenest on the carpet there,
Until, at last, I came to Us;
But it was very dangerous;
Because, if I had stepped outside,
I made believe I should have died!
And now I have the boat to mend,
And all our supper to pretend.
I am so busy, every day,
I haven't any time to play.

—Josephine Preston Peabody in The Singing Leaves.

Hunting Bugs and Spiders

Hunting and preparing poisonous bugs for the world's markets is an industry in Southern California which enlists the yearly services of several thousand men and boys. Assorted specimens of toads, tarantulas, scorpions, centipedes, and spiders, after they have passed through the hands of the taxerdermist, are mounted on cards and labelled Natural History Specimens, and are sold for five to seventy-five cents, according to the size and quality of the specimen. Five dollars a day for a smart boy would not be anything astonishing or impossible, although competition grows stronger as the insects grow fewer in number or more difficult to find.

The horned toads are very popular public pets, and are peculiarly harmless, although the very curious scales upon their backs and the half circle of horns about their heads might cause some inconvenience to a careless handler.

BOYS COLLECTING POISONOUS INSECTS TO BE MOUNTED AND SOLD.

The boys can pick them up with little difficulty, thrusting them away in their blouses or pockets, provided they be without a basket, and calmly continue their search for others. The impression has gone abroad that the only means of defense possessed by this species of toad is to eject blood from the eye and thus poison anyone who touches them. It is true that the toad throws out blood from a small duct very close to the eye, and if this blood were to find its way into a cut or wound the result would be serious. Otherwise there is no danger in handling them.

nse in schools or as souvenirs to the winter tourists to California.

An article on this industry in insects is printed in the September Strand magazine, and among other things it tells of the part the boys take in the collecting of the stock. The winter is the time when these insects best sell and they are collected during the months of March, April and May. Any smart boy with a knowledge of insect haunts ought to find at least one hundred bugs per day. He gets a few cents each for scorpions and tarantulas, and higher prices for the others—the centipedes being most sought after, and selling anywhere from twenty-

A KNOTTY QUESTION.

"Please, Papa," asked my little girl,
"If we've thermometers,
How does it come about that there
Are no therpopeters?"

—From William Wallace Whitlock's When the Heart is Young.

THE LITTLE "FELLER."

"One time," said Uncle Timrod, in a ruminating way, "we had a hen that hatched only one chicken. Pheeny took the little feller into the house and made him cuddle behind the kitchen stove. I 'spose the thunder must have jarred the rest of the eggs, so's they wouldn't hatch.

"Tennyrate, the old hen continued setting and doing nothing, till she finally decided she was through. She wouldn't own the little chicken at all; but he didn't seem to mind it, for Pheeny fixed him up pretty comfortable. He grew portly with good living. His eyes were bright as beads, his spindly legs twinkled as he skyied here and there, and his cheery little peep was as contented as if he thought our kitchen was a mighty good old work to live in.

"He was the greatest little tike to be always under foot! Any time you took a step he'd run right along with your shoe, as if he expected it to stop and scratch up something for him; and you had to look out where you stepped—if you didn't you'd hear from Pheeny. He wasn't bigger than a minute, but he speedily took the whole place. He was lonesome if there wasn't somebody around all the time, and then his little pipe would be so sorrowful that you'd have to drop whatever you were doing and go and mother him; and then you'd hear him whispering a little song to himself, and directly the little feller's head would wiggle out between your fingers and he'd be all ready to go to eating again. It was time then for you to set him down on the floor and sprinkle some specks of dough on the oilcloth, and help him along by scratching and picking with the end of your finger.

"He was a nervy little scoggin, too! When you dragged a piece of string along the floor, he'd holler 'Pr-r-r-r-e-e-e-st!' which meant 'Snake! Snake!' But he'd grab the end, and lie back and flap his tiny wings and try to pull the old snake in two. He bossed old Ponto, the dog, scandalous', though Pont was as crabbed as an oldest inhabitant, and considered that he owned the place himself. But the little feller would go peeping and puttering around his head while he was trying to dose and peck at his nose and hop up for his eyelids, till the old curmudgeon would rise in wrath, and mosey off, swearing that a tired dog got no consideration anywhere.

"One day, though after Pheeny had out the little fellow in a pen I'd made for him out on the back porch, and old Pont was asleep under the bench on which Pheeny had her potted geraniums and such-like, a gray old villain of a rat came snooping around. He was just sliding over the edge of the pen when the little feller hollered 'Snake!' which was the only bad word he knew, and the next second old Pont had unlimbered and made a leap that knocked the little pen gally-winding, and the back-kick of it overset the bench and pretty nearly broke Pheeny up in the geranium business. But, bless you, the little feller was safe, and old Pont tore up the rat. Pheeny mothered the frightened little feller, and wanted to whip the dog.

"Well, always when night came, we'd put the little feller to bed in a box with a piece of bed-quilt under him, and old Cap'n Emory Tush on top. Cap'n Emory had no sense, anyhow, and that's all he was good for. I never thought much of Cap'n Emory, even if Pheeny did. He was another of her feathered stepsons. One day, while he was a moderately small chicken, he took refuge from a slanting shower on the lee side of the cellar door that somebody had left carelessly propped up straight, and a gust of wind lapped it over and slapped him flat and broke his leg. He was never exactly right afterwards, but continued to be kind of flattened out like, and sorter foolish. His leg healed up stiff, and he'd go boobling around with a hitch in his get-along that reminded me so much of old Cap'n Emory Tush that we used to know that I got to calling him so. Old Cap'n Tush the First was a venerable mariner who had been hacked on the knee by a Malay pirate, causing the joint water to run out, and rendering him unable to bend his leg or tell the truth forever after.

"Cap'n Emory the Second was always peculiar, too. He'd go hitching pessimistically around in the daytime, and b'cus he couldn't, on account of his bum leg, go to roost with the rest of the fowls he'd come lingering along to the kitchen door for Pheeny to put him to bed in a box she'd had me rig up for him. For a small he made a good enough coverlid for the little feller; he couldn't sit down very close, and there seemed plenty of room for the little feller underneath, and so he was both company and cover.

"It looked like a pretty good scheme, but one morning we found the little feller dead. Pheeny held that Cap'n Emory wasn't to blame, but anyhow, so 'twas. The Cap'n had the decency to act like he missed the little feller, and so did old Ponto. Pheeny went upstairs, and I carried the fuzzy little body out in the hollow of my hand, and—well, Pheeny's eyes were still red at dinner time, and I ketched myself watching out where I stepped to keep from hurting the little feller."—Tom P. Morgan, in New York Tribune.

RUSSIAN ARMY IN FLIGHT

Latest Reports Indicate Crushing Defeat of Kuropatkin.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 3.—A report has just reached St. Petersburg that Gen. Kuropatkin is in full retreat. The war office admits that such a rumor has come from the seat of war, but declares that it is not official.

The war office declares it is still without official information in regard to the result of Kuropatkin's fight with Kuroki. If the report that the Russian commander-in-chief is retiring turns out to be true it is considered possible here that it may be due to the appearance of another flanking movement of the Japanese higher up and from the west. Reports that the Japanese were moving up the Liao river toward Sinmintin were persistent just before the fighting began.

Notwithstanding the lack of official confirmation of Kuropatkin's retreat, the report has fallen like a cold douche upon

GENERAL KUROPATKIN
FROM L'ILLUSTRATION.

the general staff. The emperor, who was going to Libau today, has postponed his trip on account of the situation at the front. He has been spending most of his time the last three days with his cabinet at Alexandra Villa, with maps spread out before him, following the movements of the battle. A high officer of the general staff, said to the correspondent of The Associated Press after the receipt of the unofficial report that Kuropatkin was falling back, that if it was true he did not believe that the commander-in-chief could afford to abandon his stores at Liao Yang, and in his opinon an army corps would be left there to protect them. He added:

"Liao Yang besieged might then become the Ladysmith of the Japanese-Russian war."

JAPS REPORT AN ADVANCE

Oyama Says the Russians Are Being Driven Back.

Tokio, Sept. 3.—10:30 a. m.—The Russian force confronting Field Marshal Oyama's left and center continues slowly to give ground in retreat, and is crossing to the right bank of the Taitse river. A portion of the Russian army occupies a line of defense works extending northwest from a point south of Liao Yang. The Russians also hold an eminence northeast of Nutchang, on the right bank of the Taitse. This evidently is intended to shield the general retreat of both the left and center. The Japanese armies continued to press the Russians yester-

GENERAL KUROKI.

day. They moved forward and occupied a line extending from Tatepjif to Yanchialintau. Oyama telegraphs that he hopes they will reach the right bank of the Taitse this morning. Gen. Kuroki, after serious fighting, succeeded yesterday in taking a portion of an eminence near Heiyingtai. Details of this fighting have not been received. The Russians again appear to be concentrating in the vicinity of the Yentai coal mines, twelve miles northeast of Liao Yang. Possibly another great battle will occur there. The present trend of the movements indicates that possibly the Japanese will move past Liao Yang, temporarily leaving the city untouched.

200 GUNS ABANDONED.

Kuropatkin Compelled to Leave Them at Liao Yang.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—It is reported here, but not yet confirmed, that General Kuropatkin was obliged to abandon 200 guns at Liao Yang. Some of them, it is added, were damaged in the fighting and the rest were disabled by order of the Russian commander-in-chief.

REAR GUARD FIGHTING

Is in Progress and Kuropatkin Is Retiring.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—According to the latest but unofficial reports to the war office some rear-guard fighting is progressing and the retirement of General Kuropatkin's main army is continuing.

Correspondent Shot.

Liao Yang, Sept. 1.—M. Kiriloff, one of The Associated Press correspondents who had been following the operations of Gen. Zaroubaieff's army, was shot through the lung while on the firing line, south of Liao Yang, yesterday.

More Regiments for War.

London, Sept. 5.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, in a dispatch dated September 3, says that fourteen regiments will leave Tokio during the week to replace the men lost outside Port Arthur alone. The losses at this point are estimated at 25,000.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION
25 CTS. 25 CTS.

CZAR AND HIS SUBJECTS

Take the Rout of Kuropatkin to Heart—More Army Corps to Be Mobilized.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5.—1:15 p. m.—The feeling of national grief and disappointments caused by General Kuropatkin's unsuccessful attempt to make a stand at Liao Yang, deep and bitter as it is, is somewhat tempered by the development of the fact that the Russian commander-in-chief had removed the bulk of his stores northward before the battle, leaving a mere shell at Liao Yang, and that he succeeded in extricating his army, especially General Stakelberg's corps, from the clutches of the Japanese.

The war office here believes that the battle is virtually ended and that Kuropatkin's line of retreat is open. While admitting that Kuropatkin sustained a severe reverse the war office considers that the failure of Field Marshal Oyama to hold and cut off Kuropatkin is a strategic defeat for the latter. The Russian military authorities figure that Oyama had a numerical superiority of 60,000 men in the operations against Kuropatkin. The exact position of the Russian right flank is not known at the war office, but it is not believed that the Japanese can now develop enough strength to endanger its retirement, being without precise information themselves. The absence of news from Tokio of anything decisive is also regarded as a good indication that Kuropatkin is free.

The officials of the war office do not expect a renewal of the fighting for several days, which they think the Japanese will employ in recuperating, while Kuropatkin collects his army preparatory to pushing the troops northward. He has a double-track railroad and the high road. When the fighting recommences it is expected here that it will be in the nature of a series of rear guard actions, as the final withdrawal is effected. There are no facilities at Yentai for defense. According to the military authorities all Kuropatkin's hopes and plans for victory were dashed by the wonderful celerity with which Oyama's right pushed northward after crossing the Taitse river. Here Kuropatkin's information evidently was faulty in believing he had before him the whole of the Japanese forces which had crossed over to the right bank. He had already completed a preliminary bombardment of Kuroki's force Friday and was about to strike him when he discovered that another Japanese column had crossed the river further upstream, and worked around still further northward. The latter column was marching with great rapidity westward to cut the railroad and close the door on the Russian retreat to Mukden.

Just at this point there is a hiatus in the reports. Whether Kuropatkin actually attempted to deliver a blow against Kuroki is not clear. At all events if he did he was compelled to desist upon the discovery of the northerly Japanese column. The latter took him by surprise.

General Orloff's division, which suffered so severely, had just arrived from European Russia. Although this division was thrown into confusion and lost a frightful number of men in the temporary check it was able to give the Japanese, it probably saved the railroad for Kuropatkin. In the meantime Kuroki, freed from Kuropatkin, marched hastily westward to intercept General Stakelberg, who was crossing the river from the left bank.

It was then that Kuropatkin thought Stakelberg's corps was lost and so reported to the war office. But Kuroki was too late. Stakelberg not only succeeded in getting his corps across, but he marched at high speed thirty miles to Yentai, actually arriving in time to come to the support of the hard-pressed Orloff.

The war office professes ignorance of the losses of guns and men sustained by the Russians but there is no doubt that many thousands have fallen. The retreat of Kuropatkin has evidently thrown everything into confusion at the front and the reports received are meagre and incomplete. The military expert of the Novoe Vremya says the chief question of the moment is whether Kuropatkin will succeed in collecting all his forces from Liao Yang and effecting a retirement to Mukden, in view of the flanking position taken up by the Japanese.

"Reinforcements," the paper says, "are undoubtedly arriving at Yentai from the north. Our main hope lies in the probable exhaustion of the Japanese after the bloody and unprecedentedly long and severe fighting which practically continued day and night from August 24 to September 3."

The emperor has undergone a great strain during the past week. His main fear during the last few days has been that Kuropatkin would be cut off. Like his subjects, the emperor has taken Kuropatkin's defeat greatly to heart, but the preservation of the army organization has been a great relief and his answer to the battle of Liao Yang will be the mobilization of two more army corps. So far as can be learned the emperor shows no disposition to blame Kuropatkin.

All classes of the population are awaiting with intense eagerness the receipt of details of the battle and estimates and particulars of the losses. Crowds hang around the bulletin boards. The wives and families of many of the lower classes of the people spend most of their time in the churches praying that their loved ones be spared. The accounts of the battle published in the newspaper here are very incomplete. Some of the papers evidently have not awakened to the full force of the disaster, but without exception they try to put a brave face on the situation. There is not the slightest suggestion of yielding. The cry of the papers is that the war must go on until Russia is victorious, if not this year then next year.

HOW JAPS PRESSED ON.

Drove the Russians, Although Exhausted and in Rags.

Mukden, Friday, Sept. 2.—(Delayed.)—After six days' battle, on the last three of which the heaviest fighting occurred, the Japanese on Wednesday last abandoned their direct attack on Liao Yang in favor of a flanking movement. The Russian artillery fire was greatly aided by the sending up of a balloon southeast of Liao Yang, thus locating the Japanese batteries. The Russians were compelled to abandon a number of guns, being unable to remove them through the mud. On Wednesday Japanese shells reached the railroad station and the railroad bridge over the Taitse river. Others fell as far north as Yentai. The railroad is being used exclusively by hospital trains and for the transportation of Japanese prisoners. The latter are in a dreadful state of exhaustion. Many of them had been without food for two days, during which downpours of rain filled the trenches. Their shoes and clothing are in tatters.

REPORTS OF THE BATTLE

Russian and Japanese Generals Both Express Confidence.

London, Sept. 3.—A bulletin just issued at St. Petersburg, at 12:30 p. m., announces that General Kuropatkin has assumed the offensive, massing his artillery and bombarding the Japanese Friday noon, preparatory to an attack upon General Kuroki's flanking army on the north side of the Taitse river.

A dispatch from Tokio to the Japanese legation in London says Field Marshal Oyama reports as follows: "September 3, 9 a. m., a remnant of the routed enemy still is offering some resistance outside Liao Yang. Our central and left armies are attacking it."

An earlier message from Field Marshal Oyama says: "The enemy in front of our left and center armies continued to retreat on September 20 to the right bank of the Taitse river, except the portion of his forces occupying the defense works from the south to the northwest of Liao Yang and the heights northeast of Nutchang. Our armies are continuing the attack. Our right army occupied in the morning of September 2 part of the heights east of Heiyingtai."

The foreign office at Berlin has official advices from Tokio that General Kuropatkin's position today is by no means desperate. The main portion of his army is still heavily engaged and part was drawn off successfully. The Russian army is not encircled.

The following dispatch has been received at Tokio: "Headquarters of the Manchurian army, September 3, 9 a. m.—The remainder of the defeated Russians are making a stand outside the walls of Liao Yang. Our left and center armies are attacking them."

RACING FOR MUKDEN.

Desperate Attempt to Cut Off Kuropatkin's Retreat.

Mukden, Sept. 6.—1:40 p. m.—The retreat of General Kuropatkin's army is being carried out in good order, despite the terrible condition of the roads, rendered sodden by the rains which fell yesterday and today, which mire the lumbering guns and heavy transport trains. Long lines of commissariat wagons, drawn by steaming mules, horses and even bullocks are straining their way north over the soaking, cut-up main road from Yentai. Behind them come long trains of artillery and back of them still Kuropatkin's army. The Japanese are hanging onto Kuropatkin's flanks, keeping the Russians engaged in a continuous rear guard action. The progress of the retreating army has been slow, owing to the necessity of first getting through the baggage and guns, but the heads of the commissariat trains already have passed through Mukden and are continuing their way towards the north.

The main Japanese army is marching up along the roads eastward of the Russian lines of retreat which converge at Mukden from the westward, coming from the direction of the Lia river. Marshal Oyama seems to be making a race for Mukden. He evidently has great superiority in numbers, especially in artillery. As this despatch was filed the correspondent of the Associated Press could hear the booming of the Japanese cannon which were in play fourteen miles from Mukden. The skies were black and the air stifling with the sense of suffocation which is felt here before a storm breaks—strange harmony between the elements and the menacing attitude of the contending armies.

THINK KUROPATKIN SAFE

War Office Explains His Hurried Retreat to Mukden.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—3:08 p. m.—Apparently the war office is not greatly disturbed by fear that Field Marshal Oyama will cut off General Kuropatkin before he reaches Mukden. Acording to the latest advices the Russian retreat is being effected in good order. The heads of transport trains passed through Mukden yesterday at noon and the fact that the baggage trains continued on their way northward of Mukden, the war office explains, does not mean that Kuropatkin is bound further north at this time, but is simply a natural precautionary measure. Even if he intended to hold Mukden, the Russian formation during the operations of an army would locate the baggage train fourteen miles and the ambulance corps four miles in the rear of the main body of troops.

The news from the front indicates that Oyama having failed to surround Kuropatkin at Liao Yang, is pressing Kuropatkin's rear with all the power of his tired troops, while hurrying forward a column which crossed the Taitse river at Bensihu, 30 miles northeast of Liao Yang and five miles due east of Yentai station, in the hope of cutting the Russian line of retreat below Mukden.

This column consists of fresh troops in light marching order. The Benzihu road joins the main road from Yentai where the latter is intersected by the Hun river, three miles below Mukden. Once this point is passed Kuropatkin's army will have the Hun river between it and Oyama. The only uneasiness is due to the possibility that Japanese light draft boats, which, according to reports, are coming up from New Chwang, might suddenly make their appearance, the river being navigable to this point. As Kuropatkin was just north of Yentai when the heads of transport entered Mukden yesterday it is evident that the retreating column is over fifteen miles long.

RETREAT BEYOND MUKDEN

Kuropatkin's Advance Guard Goes North of City.

Mukden, Sept. 6.—1:40 p. m.—The commissariat and columns of artillery are arriving here and proceeding northward. General Kuropatkin's army is engaged in an extensive rear guard action.

Yentai, Monday, Sept. 5.—Delayed.—There was heavy fighting northeast of this place today. The Japanese troops are now pressing northward along the ridges east of the railway, and several skirmishes have already taken place within 20 miles to the southeast of Mukden.

Tokio, September 6.—2 p. m.—It is reported here that the Russians have retired beyond Yentai. General Kuroki has occupied the town.

RUSSIA IS TO GIVE IN.

Will Make Concessions to America and Great Britain.

London, Sept. 6.—The preliminary representations made by Count Benkendorff, the Russian ambassador to the foreign office indicate that Russia is on the point of making substantial concessions to the United States and Great Britain regarding the question of contraband of war, as a result of the submission by Foreign Minister Lamsdorff of the report of the general commission to Emperor Nicholas today, together with information transmitted by Ambassador Benkendorff showing the views of the British government. The Russian foreign minister is expected to present to the British government through Sir Charles Hardinge, the British ambassador to Russia, tomorrow, the formal reply of the Russian government. It is understood in official circles here that Russia, while not acknowledging herself at fault for the captures made by her ships in the past, will more specifically describe the conditions under which certain goods, such as foodstuffs and cotton, become, in her view, contraband.

The British foreign office is satisfied from the representations made to it that such substantial concessions will be made by Russia as will lead to an early settlement of the vexatious question.

JAPAN IS FLOURISHING.

Rice Crop Is Heavy and Plenty of Money Is in Sight.

New York, Sept. 6.—S. Uchida, Japanese consul in New York, received today the following cablegram from Y. Sakatani, vice minister of finance at Tokio:

Rice crop exceedingly good, nearly eight and a half million koku above the average. The money market being easy, ten million treasury bills will be issued tomorrow (September 7.)

In order to encourage savings the Industrial bank of Japan will issue five yen premium debentures for savings. The total of the amount of postal savings on September 3 showed an increase of about 4,000,000 yen over the same date last year."

Consul Uchida says that this cablegram shows a most encouraging condition of affairs in Japan and that he takes it to mean that, notwithstanding the war, his country is flourishing financially, industrially and commercially.

TO WOMEN WHO DREAD MOTHERHOOD!

Information How They May Give Birth to Happy, Healthy Children Absolutely Without Pain—Sent Free.

No woman need any longer dread the pains of child-birth; or remain childless. Dr. J. H. Dye has devoted his life to relieving the sorrows of women. He has proved that all pain at child birth may be entirely banished, and he will gladly tell you how it may be done absolutely free of charge. Send your name and address to Dr. J. H. Dye, 144 Lewis block, Buffalo, N. Y., and he will send you, postpaid, his wonderful book which tells how to give birth to happy, healthy children, absolutely without pain; also how to cure sterility. Do not delay but write today.

ANNOUNCED FALL OF CITY

Port Arthur's Loss Rumored in St. Petersburg.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—1.20 p.m.—The Novoe Vremya this morning got out an early edition announcing the fall of Port Arthur, but it was recalled before the paper reached the streets. Such a report is current, but it seems to have no basis in fact.

THE GOBBLING OF COREA

Japan Notifies America of Method of Doing It.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The state department has received through Minister Takhira formal notice of the conclusion of the new treaty between Japan and Corea providing for Japanese advisers to the Corean king and for Japanese approval of future treaties and concessions. In his note of transmittal Minister Takhira repeats the same assurance had already been given to the European chancelleries to the effect that the new treaty is merely the logical outcome of the protocol of last February and a guarantee for the observance of existing treaty obligations. The state department has taken due note of the arrangement by acknowledgment of the minister's communication, but does not feel called upon at this time to pass judgment upon the attitude of the principals.

Uprising in China.

London, Sept. 6.—(Official reports received at the foreign office here discredit the rumors that an uprising similar to that of the Boxers is imminent in China. It is declared that the disturbances reported are of a local character, and that the Chinese government is summarily dealing with them.

Rus ians Hard Pressed.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—6:25 p. m.—Private reports from Mukden say that some of the rear guard actions in progress are quite severe, but no details have been received.

Alexieff at Harbin.

Harbin, Manchuria, Sept. 6.—Viceroy Alexieff and his staff have arrived here from Vladivostok.

Russian Vessels to Disarm.

Tokio, Sept. 6.—The French minister today formally notified the Japanese government that the Russian cruiser Diana will disarm at Saigon, French Indo-China, where she sought refuge August 30, after taking part in the battle of August 10, off Port Arthur.

Russians May Be Trapped.

Tokio, Sept. 6.—7 p. m.—It is officially announced that a portion of the Russian force remains at Yingshuishu, south of Yentai, where the bulk of the Russian army is assembled.

Russia After a Ship.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 6.—6:26 p. m—It is understood that Russia is trying to negotiate for the purchase of the British steamer Calchas, captured by the Vladivostok squadron while on her way from Puget Sound to Japan. The Calchas is still at Vladivostok, but no decision has yet been arrived at with the prize court.

PREPARING FOR STRIKE

New York Car Barns Turned Into Barracks

New York, Sept. 6.—Although negotiations looking to a peaceful settlement of the differences between the management of the Interborough Rapid Transit company and its employes on the question of wages for motormen in the new subway, were continued today, and neither side would admit that the severance of relations was imminent, hurried preparations were being made to meet any circumstances that might arise. While President Mahon, of the Amalgamated Street and Electric Railway Employes, and his two associates, who have complete charge of the employes' case, were preparing for another meeting with August Belmont and his assistants this afternoon, the great car barns between Second and Third avenues at 129th street, were being fitted up to accommodate 2,500 men who may be housed and fed there in event of a strike. Twenty-five hundred cots already have been placed in the barns and provision has been made for preparing and serving food to an army of 5,000 workmen. At the same time the tracks in the subway where the new men are instructed to operate the subway trains, had been so extended that several more crews could be worked at the same time. General Superintendent Hedley, of the Interborough, speaking of the preparedness of the company to meet emergencies, said:

"We have 5,000 men on hand ready to go to work should the 'L' employes strike. That is a greater number than we shall need to operate the trains, but we are allowing for 30 per cent 'weaklings'—men who do not qualify up to the standard. We have simply prepared for the worst."

While no definite information had reached police headquarters as to whether or not decisive action would be taken today, preparations to meet emergencies also were made.

REPORTED TO PRESIDENT

Moody and Cortelyou Tell Him of Campaign Outlook.

Oyster Bay, L. I., Sept. 6.—Attorney General Wm. H. Moody arrived here today to confer with the President regarding both government and political matters in which they are interested. Mr. Moody had just returned from a campaign tour of Vermont and Maine and desired to talk with the President about the situation in these states as he had observed it. On his arrival he was met at the station by one of the President's carriages and driven directly to Sagamore Hill.

National Chairman Geo. B. Cortelyou, after a night's conference with the President on matters pertaining to the campaign, left today for New York. He gave assurance that there was no significance attached to his visit to the President.

Chairman Cortelyou has received reports from the campaign managers in both Vermont, where the state election took place today, and Maine, where the contest is drawing to a close. These were presented to the President, but Mr. Cortelyou would not discuss them for publication.

After Chairman Cortelyou left Sagamore Hill today the President and Mrs. Roosevelt took a long horseback ride, passing through the village of Oyster Bay both going and returning. The President exchanged cordial greetings with many friends whom he recognized. Later he and Secretary Loeb took up the regular day's business, which had accumulated over the holiday, disposing of many matters, principally of official routine

SHOT AND KILLED NEGRO

White Passenger Objected to Colored Man Sitting Beside Him.

Montgomery, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Wade Hilstein, a passenger on a Chesapeake & Ohio train, yesterday shot and killed Frank Howard, a negro, because the latter entered the train at Paint Creek and took a seat beside him. Hilstein then leaped from the rapidly moving train and made his escape.

CHICAGO STRIKE OVER

A Thousand Men Rush for Their Old Places.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—The beginning of the end of the stock yards strike came early this morning when, according to the packers, more than 1,000 of the strikers applied for their old jobs and were taken back. Men began to seek work a few hours before the time set for a meeting of the allied trades conference board which, representing 22 trades involved in the strike, was, as seemed to be the general impression, to consider the question of submitting to the unions whether the strike should be called off or not. There was talk among the strikers at the yards about "terms of settlement." Officials of the packing companies, however, declared that no terms of settlement had been reached, that strikers applying for their old places would be reinstated without discrimination, but no agreement would be made with the union.

Meetings of all local unions involved had been called for today to hear the result of the deliberations of the Allied Trades board, but many of the men, who have been idle for eight weeks, feared to await their action. So it was that a thousand applied for work. Expecting all would be ordered by their unions to go back tomorrow, they went today to make sure of their places.

After a long sesion the conference board of the Allied Trades Council voted to submit the proposition for a settlement of the stock yards strike to the unions. A vote will be taken by the unions this afternoon.

According to the statement of Cass Schmidt, vice president of the butchers, the proposition upon which the unions are to pass provides for the calling off of the strike, the men to be re-employed as soon as possible; the skilled hands to receive the former scale of wages, and the abandonment of the office of steward by the unions.

GREAT REPUBLICAN GAIN

Governor of Arkansas Elected by Reduced Plurality.

Little Rock, Ark., Sept. 6.—Sufficient returns from the state election have been received to indicate the election of Gov. Davis to a third term by a plurality of 20,000. Several other state officers were voted for but all the other Democratic candidates had an open field. Davis alone having opposition. Gov. Davis will run something like 16,000 votes behind his ticket two years ago, when the total vote was 120,000 in round numbers. This year there has been an increase of 10,000 votes and if Gov. Davis' plurality is not over 20,000 his loss in the aggregate will be 30,000 votes. Myers, the Republican candidate, will probably increase his vote over two years ago not less than 10,000. Several counties have given Republican majorities which heretofore have gone Democratic, but in the main the county Democratic tickets have been elected. The Prohibition vote will possibly fall short of two years ago, when Kimball for governor on that ticket, polled less than 5,000 votes.

ZIEGLER RELIEF IS SLOW

Frithjof Fails to Reach the Arctic Expedition With Supplies.

Hammerfest, Norway, Sept. 6.—The Norwegian steamer Vircola, which has arrived here reports that she met the Ziegler relief expedition steamer Frithjof, August 17, in latitude 79 north, and longitude 52 east. The Fritjof up to that time had been unable to reach Franz Josef land.

The Frithjof, having on board the Ziegler relief expedition, which arrived at Vardo, Norway, August 4, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach the steamer America, bearing the Ziegler arctic expedition party, sailed from Vardo August 5 for Franz Josef land with coal for the America. The latter vessel sailed from Trondhjem, Norway, for Franz Josef land on June 23, 1903.

TRAMPS HOLD UP A TRAIN

Beat the Conductor and Are Finally Captured by Police.

Elkhart, Ind., Sept. 6.—Angered at being ordered off a Lake Shore freight train in the yards here yesterday, eight tramps attempted to hold up a train after first assaulting and beating Conductor Edwards. The fireman and engineer attempted to resist but were overcome. The tramps then took possession of the train and ran it west of the city. There they stopped to search the conductor and the frightened brakeman. Meantime officers had been notified and a squadron of police started in pursuit of the tramps on another train. Before the tramps could again start they were engaged in a fight with the police. All the tramps were finally subdued and taken to the station. One claimed to be Daniel Shields of Buffalo. Another gave the name of Charles Andrews of Toledo.

PALACE IN THE WOODS.

Government of Netherlands Will Accept Carnegie's Peace Gift.

Brussels, Sept. 6.—The government of the Netherlands has finally decided to erect the palace of peace given by Andrew Carnegie in the woods of Scheveningen, on a hill overlooking the ocean.

WHITE MEN ARE MARKED

Negro Tells About Organization of "Before Day Club."

Tallahasse, Fla., Sept. 6.—During the taking of testimony before the coroner's jury yesterday in the case of N. W. Epps, a planter, who was shot to death Saturday night near Bradfordville. Isum Edwards, jr., a negro, who, it is said, did the shooting, said that a "Before Day Club" had been organized in the county and that a number of prominent white men had been picked out to suffer death.

Edwards implicated a number of other negroes and last night there were eight negroes in the county jail at Live Oak.

It is reported that emblems of death have been found on the trees in several plantations of the best citizens of that region. It is supposed they were placed there by the members of the "club."

ATTENDANCE AT THE FAIR

Labor Day Crowd Greatest One at Any Exposition.

St. Louis, Sept. 6.—All attendance records of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were broken yesterday when 207,454 persons passed through the gates. This number, it is stated, exceeded the attendance on Labor Day at the Columbian Exposition, when 198,858 visitors were registered by the turnstiles.

To Be Wedded in Berlin.

Berlin, Sept. 6.—The wedding of Crown Prince Frederick William and the Duchess Cecilia, of Meiklenburg-Schwerin, will take place in Berlin, where the visiting members of royal families can be entertained better than at the bride's home. The marriage will probably take place early in the new year.

Arrive From Colon.

New York, Aug. 31.—H. A. Cudger, United States consul general at Panama; Colonel Gorges, the sanitary officer of the Panama canal zone, and Admiral A. S. Kenney, United States navy, arrived here today on the steamer Seguranca, from Colon.

INVESTING CANAL MILLIONS IN NEW YORK CITY.

Ten millions of the $40,000,000 paid by the United States for the Panama canal are being scattered in the metropolis by two men. Most of this sum has been put out in one direction or another, and the two men who have had the direction of the matter are about to leave New York city.

Nearly five millions have been invested in mortgages on Manhattan island, yielding 4½ per cent. Two millions are on deposit in four local trust companout a million has been subject to pay-ments for improvements under construc tion or contracted for on the isthmus. The disposition of the remainder of theten millions is not so definitely underst ood.

The fact that some big realty investments apparently about to be consummated have not been completed has aroused considerable interest in the district where the big loans on bonds and mortgages are negotiated, and wonder has been expressed as to the reason why the Panama fiscal agents have not pursued the course indicated when they began to invest the $66,000,000 which it was announced would be put out in this way.

These two men are Ricardo Arias and Eusebio Morales, who was secretary of state when the separatist movement was under way on the isthmus. They have their office on the twelfth floor of the Atlantic building, at the corner of Wall and William streets. A few doors away, on the same floor, are luxuriously fitted suites occupied by Sullivan & Cromwell, counsel for the Panama Canal company. Alfred Jaretski, of the firm of Sullivan & Cromwell, acts as adviser to the Panama fiscal commissioners.

HARRIMAN'S SUIT.

Northern Securities Files Its Reply at Last.

Trenton, N. J., Sept. 3.—The Northern Securities company today filed in the United States circuit court its formal answer in the suit instituted by Edward H. Harriman, Winslow S. Pierce, the Oregon Short Line company and the Equitable Trust company, of New York, to restrain the Northern Securities company from carrying out its proposed plan of distribution of its assets. This is the first formal answer filed by the Northern Securities company, either to the original bill of complaint of Harriman and Pierce, or to the first and second amendments thereto. The preliminary injunction granted by Judge Bradford, restraining the Northern Securities company from disposing of certain shares of the Northern Pacific company, was granted upon motion and argument in open court and without the filing of any formal answer to the original bill. The filing of the answer would seem to indicate that the case is to go before Judge Bradford for a final hearing, notwithstanding the fact that an appeal has been taken to the United States circuit court of appeals from Judge Bradford's opinion in granting a preliminary injunction. The answer filed today is largely a formal presentation of the points that were made before Judge Bradford on the argument on motion for a preliminary injunction. The answer admits that on November 13, 1901, Harriman and Pierce owned preferred stock to the value of $41,085,000 and common stock to the value of $37,023,0000, but avers that on the same day Harriman and Pierce transferred this stock to the Northern Securities company, receiving therefor $8,915,629 in cash and $82,491,871 in stock of the securities company. It is further averred that this transfer was absolute and unconditional and that there never has been any understanding or agreement expressed or implied as to how long such preferred or common stock should be retained or managed by the Northern Securities company. It is denied that the decision of the supreme court of the United States was to the effect that the stock of the Northern Pacific company acquired by the Northern Securities company is held by the latter as trustee. It is also averred that all stock of the Northern Securities company has been acquired for a valuable consideration in the belief that it represented a large proportion of the defendants' assets, and this is set up as one of the reasons for the proposed plan of distribution.

QUEER FREAK OF NATURE

Action of the Sun Moves a Stone Ball Weighing Two Tons.

Marion, O., Sept. 3.—Hundreds of persons have visited the local cemetery during the past week to view a scientific phenomenon, which has recently come to the attention of the public, though known to the cemetery authorities for some time.

About five years ago, C. B. Merchant, of this city, erected a monument on his lot in the cemetery. The monument was topped by a highly polished green granite ball, 36 inches in diameter, weighing about two tons, which reposed in a shallow hollow of about six inches diameter in the top of the monument. So much of the ball as rested in this hollow was not polished.

A few months since Mr. Merchant complained to the cemetery people that some one had been turning the ball so that this unpolished spot showed a foot above the place of contact. An examination showed that the ball had moved in its bearing 13¾ inches, the spot having moved to the south and upward that distance.

It is supposed that the sun, shining on the south half of the ball, caused it to swell, while the north half, in the shadow, remained the same size. This caused the ball to move in its bearing.

Of course, there are those who are talking about "spirits," but they are few and far between.

AN ENORMOUS OIL DEAL

British Capitalists Considering Purchase of Big Fields.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 3.—The head of a large promotion firm in London, England, who is also manager of a wealthy English syndicate, is now in this country with his experts examining a gas and oil proposition in Kansas embracing 18,000 acres of land, pipe lines, distributing plant and so on. In the middle of this acreage the Standard Oil company is erecting storage for 1,000,000 barrels of oil.

After the Kansas property has been arranged for the promoter will proceed to California to examine 4,000 acres of oil lands with a large production. These properties are owned in Chicago, Indianapolis and Buffalo. Ten million dollars, it is said, are involved in the deal.

Fairbanks' Tour.

Kansas City, Sept. 3.—Senator Fairbanks departed early today for Chicago, en route to Bath, Me., where he will speak Monday. The program of the day included speeches by Senator Fairbanks from the rear of the train at Lexington Junction, Carrollton, Marceline, La-Plata and Medill, Mo.

Viceroys Change Posts.

Shanghai, Sept. 3.—The announcement is made that Li Hing Jouei, viceroy of Fo Chow, and Wei Kouang Tao, viceroy of Nanking, will exchange posts. The effect of the exchange on foreign relations is uncertain.

$3,000,000 Coal Company.

Mexico City, Sept. 4.—Oscar and Thomas Braniff have organized the Braniff Mining & Smelting Co., with a capital of $3,000,000 gold. Among the shareholders are Rear Admiral Melville, W. H. McFarland, vice president of the Westinghouse company, and Josiah Quincy, former mayor of Boston.

RUNAWAY PRINCESS.

Princess Louise, of Coburg, Has Vanished Successfully.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—Princess Louise of Coburg, daughter of the king of Belgians, whose relations with Kaglevich Mattasitch, the former lieutenant in the Austrian army, caused a great scandal in European royal circles seven years ago, who has since been kept under the closest restraint, has vanished from Dadelster, where she has been taking the cure. It is presumed that the princess is in the company of Mattasitch and is seeking to gain an asylum where she will be safe from recapture.

The escape of the princess was accomplished in a mysterious and romantic manner. Ladders and a swift automobile were brought into play to effect her release from the hotel, where she has been immured almost as a prisoner, and to convey her to some refuge, regarding the location of which nothing is known. Not the slightest trace of the whereabouts of the pair has yet been discovered, and nothing is known beyond the fact that the princess and another guest of the hotel, believed to have been Mattasitch, have disappeared and with them the jewels of the princess, and an automobile.

Princess Louise, accompanied by a lady-in-waiting and two physicians who were her warders came three weeks ago to Dadelster, which is noted as a health resort. On account of the long lapse of time since the original scandal, the watch on the princess had become slightly relaxed, but it was made more stringent than ever when it was noticed that efforts to communicate with the princess personally and through the medium of notes were being made.

Nevertheless arrangements for the flight were successfully completed and the room of the princess was found empty. Various surmises as to her destination are afloat, and it is said that orders have been given to watch the borders of Bavaria, Austria, France and Switzerland.

The escape of the princess, with an air of mystery, has created almost as great a sensation here and in Dresden and Vienna as did the original scandal. Detailed accounts in the newspapers of her flight overshadow the dispatches from the Far East.

LABAREE GOES TO PERSIA

Presbyterian Divine Will Succeed His Murdered Brother.

Special Telegram to The Blade.

New York, Sept. 6.—Rev. Robert M. Labaree, late pastor of the Presbyterian church at Doylestown, Pa., sailed today en route to Urumia, Persia, the place of his birth, to succeed his brother, Rev.

REV. ROBERT M. LABAREE.

Benjamin M. Labaree, the missionary whose murder by natives aroused the civilized world several years ago. Mr. Labaree, though born in Persia, has been a resident of this country since he was fourteen years old, and is a graduate of Marietta college and of Princeton Theological Seminary. His father, who is now 80 years of age, has been for many years superintendent of missions with headquarters at Urumia.

JUST ESCAPED WARSHIPS

Steamer Tartar Got by Russian Fleet in a Fog.

Victoria, Sept. 3.—Officers of the Canadian Pacific Railway company's steamer Tartar, which arrived today from Japan and China report a narrow escape from capture by the Vladivostok squadron when near Yokohama, outward bound from Victoria, last trip. A fog made the Tartar approach Yokahama under slow bell, and when the haze cleared, several Russian warships were seen at sea several miles astern, where the Tartar had just passed. The officers consider themselves very fortunate to have escaped a fate similar to that of the Knight Commander, as the ship had on board a good deal of flour and other breadstuffs.

Fourth Payment.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—The fourth of the stipulated $500,000 semi-monthly payments to liquidate the government loan of $4,600,000 was made yesterday by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition company. The total amount refunded to date is $2,408,149.

THE OLYMPIC GAMES

Splendid Success of the Meeting at the World's Fair.

St. Louis, Aug. 31.—The third day of the Louisiana Purchase exposition revival of the world-famous Olympic games furnished good sport to the several thousand spectators who thronged the stadium today, despite clouds that threatened rain. The card was of especial interest as it contained events that brought together many of the American and European cracks in contests where not only strength and speed were required, but agility and headwork counted in the result. The feature event of the day was the 200 meter run, which corresponds to the better known 220 yard event of American and English meets, the exact distance, by American measurement being 218.73 yards. The other Olympic championship scratch events were the international tug of war, 400 meter hurdle, putting the 16 pound shot, lifting the bar bell and the standing high jump. There were also four interesting handicap events in which both American and foreign athletes competed.

St. Louis, Sept. 1.—World's Fair Stadium—The first event of today's Olympic games program was the 800 metre run, and it brought out an excellent field. When the men toed the mark the expectations of the large concourse that nearly filled the Stadium were that the record of 2:01 2-5, made at the Paris Olympiad in 1900, would be lowered.

Some of the world's best athletes were entered in the 56-pound weight event.

The other championship events decided were the 200-metre hurdle race, the running broad jump, the running hop, step and jump, the final contest in the international tug-of-war, and the first section of the dumb-bell competition.

There were also the usual handicap events that have proved a very popular addition to the scratch contests, as the men are placed more nearly on a physical level and the results are closer and more interesting.

In spite of the clouds that threatened rain, the attendance today was large.

NEW YORK CLUB, WINNERS

Events of the Last Day of Olympic Games.

St. Louis, Sept. 3.—World's Fair Stadium.—This was the concluding day of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition's revival of the Olympic games and when the sprinters in the 100-metre run, the first event on today's card, faced the starter, there were four American athletic clubs with almost equal chances of capturing the Olympic championship.

The New York Athletic club led with a total of 48 points. The Milwaukee Athletic club and the Chicago Athletic association were tied for second place with 31 points each, and the Greater New York Irish Athletic Association was third with 24 points.

The feature of today's card was the international team race. Each country had five men entered. The distance was four miles.

There was a fine field in the 100-metre dash and the race was one of the features of the day. Archie Hahn, of the Milwaukee Athletic club, and N. J. Cartmell, of the Louisville Y. M. C.

PANAMA CONDITIONS.

Warning to Americans Not to Go There.

Washington, Sept. 3.—John Barertt, the American minister to Panama, has made a special report to the state department relative to the present and future conditions on the isthmus as affected by the building of the Panama canal which is intended to prevent sore disappointment on the part of adventurous Americans attracted toward Panama by resumption of the vast enterprise. It is understood that the Panama commission is especially desirous to secure the widest publicity for the warning sent out by Mr. Barrett. The report in substance is as follows:

First—No man seeking a position as clerk, stenographer, typewriter, engineer, foreman or any similar class of labor which the average American is willing to perform should come to the isthmus in expectation of securing a position unless he has made some previous arrangement for employment, or has sufficient funds to pay his expenses in Panama and of return to the United States if he finds no opening. More men of this kind are now coming to Panama and Colon than there are positions to be filled. The cost of living is very high, prices having increased nearly 300 per cent. in the last six months, and there is a great shortage of cheap and wholesome lodging and board accommodations.

Second—While Panama and Colon as well as towns in the zone and in the interior of Panama are sure to experience a considerable measure of material and industrial progress through the excavation of the canal there are not at present many opportunities for the establishment of new mercantile, business and professional firms, and there should not be an inrush of merchants, business and professional men in the expectation of finding considerable and ready opening for establishing themselves.

Third—It is the consensus of opinion among members of the commission and others who have studied the situation that both Americans in the United States and Panamans here have greatly exaggerated the increase of population which will result from the construction of the canal and of the number of men who will be employed by the commission for the carrying on of the undertaking. Including those who will be employed on the canal and others who will come the increase will be only about 20,000 people. This number, moreover, will not be coming here all at once, but gradually, through a period of years and as they may be required.

Fourth—There is not yet any real boom in Panama, in Colon or in the zone, but rents for houses, stores and offices have doubled and tripled during the last few months and are now almost exorbitantly high. In fact the Panama landlords are some of them so unreasonable in their charges that there is danger of their driving business from Panama proper into a neighboring zone.

Fifth—The disagreeable and unhealthy features of the Panama climate have been ridiculously overstated by those who studied the situation superficially while passing across the isthmus in transit, or who desire to create a sensation. As a matter of fact there has not been during the months of July and August a single uncomfortable night for sleeping, while the average days have not been hotter than those of New York and Washington. There has been hardly a single instance of serious illness among the considerable number of young men who are here in the employment of the canal, while the percentage of sickness among the larger group of laborers employed at Culebra is not greater than that upon similar excavating work in the United States. There has not been a single case of yellow fever for over a month, and there is less malaria than is often found in sections of the United States where there is considerable turning of the soil. My corrections of overdrawn criticisms of the Panama climate must not, however, be interpreted as meaning that there are not unfavorable features here. They exist as they do in all tropical lands, and of course the conditions of maintaining health and enjoying life are not by any means as favorable as those in the average temperate climates. When the present able sanitary corps who have charge of improving health conditions in the isthmus have carried out their plans for the improvement of the canal strip and of the cities of Panama and Colon, there is no reason why this isthmus should not be one of the healthiest places in the world.

NO LEAK IN WASHINGTON

Department Answers Charge Regarding Cotton Report.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Officials of the agricultural department today denied the accusation emanating from Savannah that there had been a leak in the cotton report issued yesterday. It was, they said, but a repetition of similar charges made in the past which had been proved to be false. In a telegram addressed to Wright Hunter, chairman of the committee on information, Savannah Cotton Exchange, dated yesterday, Acting Secretary Moore says:

"The claim of any person to have been in possession of the government cotton crop figures before 1:15 today, the time of their official promulgation, is absolutely false and without foundation. Spurious claims are frequently made, but usually they are falsified by the official figures themselves and speedily forgotten. Surely it is not reasonable to assume their occasional agreement as proof of a leak. The secretary of agriculture is always ready to investigate any charge of this kind if it is accompanied by substantial evidence or testimony, but the means adopted to safeguard the figures during the short time that elapses between their being arrived at and their promulgation renders a leak impossible and a mere coincidence of figures as in this case amounts to nothing in itself."

Later in the day the department gave out an authorized statement, explaining how it might be possible for some persons, after the figures were officially published, to receive the information slightly in advance of others. The statement is as follows:

"The department has ascertained this morning that the Savannah Cotton Exchange is not one of the exchanges that have arranged with the Western Union or Postal Telegraph companies to furnish them with the official government figures by direct flash. Savannah receives the figures by way of New York or New Orleans.

"The Savannah dispatch in today's papers states that Savannah received the official figures about 1:30. It was therefore open to any one, after the figures became public property at 1:15, to telegraph or long-distance telephone some person in Savannah, who would thus receive the figures 15 or 20 minutes ahead of their being received through the usual channels, but not ahead of their official promulgation."

Sent Deep Sympathy.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The state department today was officially notified of the death of the Colombian charge, Dr. Herran, by Arturio Brngard, the Colombian consul general in New York. Acting Secretary Adee upon receipt of the information forwarded to the consul general a letter expressing the deep sympathy of the United States government with the Colombian government in the loss of Dr. Herran, and tendering any service that might be desired.

Low Bid for Drydock.

Washington, Sept. 3.—G. B. Spearin, of New York city, was the lowest bidder for the construction of the New York drydock, bids for which were opened at the navy department today. His bid was $873,292. The appropriation is $1,000,000.

NEW ARMY RIFLE.

Superior to Any Gun Now in Use in the World.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 3.—It is a fact, although not generally known, that the ordnance experts of the United States army, after months of work, have at last succeeded in constructing a magazine rifle which is believed to be superior to any in use in foreign armies at this time. Every government arsenal in the United States, with the necessary facilities, is working night and day just now turning out the new arm, and forty thousand of them have already been completed. None will be issued to the troops of the regular establishment, however, until 100,000—the number requisite to supply the maximum strength of the army on a war footing—have been completed. At the present rate of progress this will probably be about December 1st, and their issuance will be immediately begun. The old rifle—or, rather, the rifle which has been in use since the Spanish-American war—will be returned to the arsenals and later reissued to the various militia organizations now armed with the ancient Springfield rifle, which is regarded as almost as obsolete as the old flintlock or percussion-cap guns.

During the Spanish-American war, as it is well known, many of the regular troops and all of the militia, were still armed with the old Springfield, firing black powder and carrying a 45-calibre ball that made a great deal of noise, did little damage, and was absolutely ineffective at long range. The disadvantage under which the United States troops labored as a result of their obsolete small arms are too well known to the public to need repetition, but it is interesting to note that the Spanish-American war, if it did nothing else, awoke the army authorities to the necessity for keeping abreast of the times in ordnance construction.

The "U. S. Magazine Rifle, Model of 1903," as the new arm is technically known, will, it is believed, prove exceptionally popular with the enlisted force of the regular establishment. In addition to the covered barrel feature, the ejecting lever, which on the rifle now in use projects at right angles from the piece and has been the cause of more profanity on the part of the enlisted men than any other portion of his entire equipment, projects downward in the new arm, and is somewhat shorter. The magazine has a capacity of five cartridges and can be filled with ease and quickness. The gun, fully assembled, weighs a trifle over eight pounds, and, according to the ordnance experts, is exceptionally well balanced, making ease of discharge and accuracy of aim a feature of importance.

Some idea of the efficiency of the new arm can be gained when it is known that 23 aimed shots have been fired in one minute with the rifle, used as a single loader, and 25 shots in the same time, using magazine fire. Firing from the hip without aim, 27 shots have been fired in one minute, using the rifle as a single loader and 35 shots in one minute from the magazine. With an ordinary service charge the powder pressure in the rifle chamber is about 49,000 pounds per square inch, the maximum energy of free coil is 18.08 feet pounds and the maximum effective fighting range 4,781 yards. The exceptionally penetrating powers of the rifle were illustrated in a test held some time ago. With full service charge, the rifle, fired at a distance of 50 feet, drove its steel missile 54.5 inches into white pine butts, and penetrated a steel plate nearly one-half an inch thick. The bullet which will be used in the arm has a core of lead and tin composition in a jacket of cupro-nickel, and when fired with a service charge has a muzzle velocity of 2,300 feet a second.

MESSAGES AROUND GLOBE

A Feature of Program for Geographic Congress.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Among the interesting events planned at Washington for the entertainment of the International Geographic congress that will meet here on September 8, is a reception at the naval observatory that evening by the superintendent, Rear Admiral Colby McChesney, U. S. navy, and his staff. Arrangements are being made to close this reception with a five-minute series of time signals, ending at midnight, 75th meridian time, according to the plan followed daily at noon. This will be followed by a brief message of greeting from the congress to the nations of the world to be transmitted voluntarily by the various connecting lines of telegraph and cable. Through the courtesy of the Western Union Telegraph company their chief operator will be present in order to send out the message following the signal and to receive any early messages that come in reply.

Although, when this plan was finally decided upon, it was too late to communicate with European observatories by mail, yet the principal ones on this continent have been notified and invited to co-operate by receiving and timing the signals. It is hoped also that by means of the co-operation of the various cable companies, press associations and European government telegraph systems, information of the plan will be received by at least the most prominent observatories abroad in time to secure their co-operation, in view of the international character of this great scientific congress.

SPECIALIZE INSTRUCTION

Recommended Regarding the Naval Academy.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Secretary Morton today received the report of the board of visitors to the naval academy of which Representative M. J. Wade, of Iowa, is chairman, giving a full account of the recent inspection of the institution by the board. The board makes a number of important recommendations designed to increase the efficiency of the naval school. It is recommended that the course of study, now three years and a half, be restored immediately to four years with an additional one year post graduate course; also that the navy department consider the appointment of a special board for the purpose of co-ordinating graduate and undergraduate instruction in the navy, so that there may be no waste of the opportunities for graduates to study along the many special lines essential in the service.

NEW YORK IS SURE.

Washington, Aug. 31.—"We feel sure of carrying New York state, but cannot as yet see where Parker is to get a majority of the electoral college and win the battle. We are not discouraged. On the other hand, we do not see much practical ground for encouragement. All we can do is to fight on, hoping that during the next two months there may be a change in our favor which will yet give us the verdict."

This is the substance of confidential information which comes from the "inside" of the Democratic national management. It accurately represents the present state of feeling among the men who are conducting Judge Parker's campaign. Whatever they may have to say for publication, among themselves these managers are not chasing rainbows. They realize that the odds are against them, and pretty heavily against them, as the case stands today. But many things may happen, they argue, during the next sixty days, and the fight will be a desperate one in certain close states during the closing three or four weeks of the campaign. A Democrat, in close touch with his party headquarters at New York, summarizes the situation as follows:

"Our chances to carry New York are as good as 3 to 2. But, confound the luck, granting that we get New York, the odds against our winning out are still 2 to 1."

GRAIN RECEIPTS.

July Arrivals Decrease More Than 27 Per Cent.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Statistical internal commerce returns received by the department of commerce and labor and issued by the bureau of statistics, show at twelve primary grain markets 30,844,305 bushels of grain reported as arriving in July, against 42,655,464 bushels in July, 1903, being a decrease of 27.7 per cent. For seven months the difference was proportionately much less, the higher prices in the closing months of the crop year having helped more nearly to balance the receipts of this year with those of 1903. To July 31, 1904, receipts of grain aggregated 299,308,086 bushels, and 326,001,825 bushels in 1903, or a decrease of 8.2 per cent.

Live stock receipts at 5 interior markets during July show the effects of the packing-house strike in the reduction from 2,620,046 head in July, 1903, to 1,554,451 head in July, 1904. Carload receipts at Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis and St. Joseph, fell off from 52,752 cars in July, 1903, to 30,741 cars in 1904. For seven months ending with July, the total receipts of stock at 5 markets were 18,210,346 head compared with 17,742,707 head in 1903, and 17,232,114 head in 1902. Consumption of hogs alone at 4 markets during the first six months of the year averaged 1,048,250 head per month compared with 469,322 head in July, being a decrease of 55.2 per cent.

Trunk-line movements of flour, grain and provisions for thirty weeks ending with July 30 have all been larger in volume than the corresponding movements in 1902 and 1903. Shipments of flour from Chicago and Chicago points amounted to 4,621,986 barrels this year, compared with 2,663,908 barrels last year and 3,063,423 barrels in the preceding year. Grain shipments increased to 58,273,000 bushels, in contrast with 53,630,000 bushels in 1903 and 41,664,000 bushels in 1902. Provision shipments also show a gain, with 770,258 tons to the same date this year, 723,893 tons last year, and 740,592 tons in 1902.

Domestic lake traffic in July reported a total freight of 8,507,192 net tons received at the domestic coast ports of the Great Lakes. This is the largest tonnage reported for any single month in the history of domestic lake freight receipts. There was likewise an advance upon last year's figures, when 7,876,410 tons were reported, as against 7,582,848 tons in July, 1902. For seven months, however, receipts show the effect of the strike in the earlier months of the year and are behind those of the two earlier years, this year's total amounting to 15,161,404 tons, against 26,951,018 tons in 1903 and 25,718,823 tons in 1902. Iron ore and minerals have contributed the largest quota of the traffic, 3,605,096 tons having been reported, in contrast with 3,914,703 tons in July, 1903. Coal ranked next in importance, with 2,421,377 tons in July, compared with 1,616,038 tons in July, 1903.

The total freight passing Sault Ste. Marie canals thus far this year was 9,198,235 tons; for a year ago for the corresponding period 17,224,362 tons had passed, and 16,568,539 tons in 1902.

Grain receipts at the Atlantic seaboard during July were larger than those of either May or June, amounting to 12,813,733 bushels. In July, 1903, the corresponding total was 18,492,370 bushels. Among these five ports of Portland, Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, Boston alone shows an increase in receipts for July this year over those of July, 1903. For seven months, however, none of the ports show a record for this year equal to that of the preceding year, the totals being 94,082,600 bushels to July 31, 1904, and 151,513,374 bushels in 1903.

In southern territory receipts of grain at Louisville for seven months were 14,336,915 bushels, compared with 13,046,047 bushels in 1903. Shipments of grain for seven months at Galveston were 5,354,943 busels, in contrast with 10,490,702 bushels in 1903. The corresponding figures at New Orleans were 19,445,079 bushels to July 31, 1903, and 5,748,817 bushels in 1904.

DISPUTE ON PANAMA LINE

Colombia May Cause Friction Over Boundary Question.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The state department is watching with interest developments on the isthmus connected with the establishment of the eastern boundary between Panama and Colombia. It appears that while the geographers have drawn an arbitrary line beginning at Cape Tiburon on the Gulf of Darien, as a matter of fact no survey has ever been made, and while the old treaties spoke of the boundary as lying on the watershed crossing the isthmus at that point, even the existence of that shed has never been determined. There is ample room for controversy between Panama and Colombia as to the exact location of this boundary and reports reaching Washington to the effect that one side or the other had invaded the disputed territory have given rise to some apphension of serious friction.

This was one of the subjects which Secretary Hay charged Minister Barrett with the attempt to adjust as far as he could by sound advice based upon such inquiry as he could make. It is more difficult to address the Colombian government, owing to the partial absence of diplomatic relations with that country, and the officials here feel that if there should be any genuine friction both countries would be glad to listen to American advice.

Leishman Reports Trouble.

Washington, Sept. 3.—Minister Leishman at Constantinople, cables the state department that the Armenian revolutionists are rather active at Van and that considerable activity prevails locally. He says some Turkish houses have been burned and small encounters are not infrequent, but there is no indication of any particular danger to foreign residents.

Miss Stern Dies.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Rosa Stern, the daughter of the Rev. Lewis Stern, a rabbi of this city, who several days ago made an attempt to kill herself by cutting her throat and wrist with a razor, died yesterday. She was 23 years old and had been sick for some time. Her marriage was to have occurred in a few months.

Wireless Station Dismantled.

Washington, Aug. 31.—The state department has received a cablegram from Consul General Fowler, at Che Foo, saying that the Russian wireless telegraph station there has been dismantled.

AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY

Delegates From Europe on a Trip to West Point.

New York, Sept. 6.—Members of the parliamentary bodies of forteen European nations, delegates to the inter-parliamentary congress at the St. Louis exposition, who have been touring the eastern part of the country since their arrival here, as the guests of the government, went up the Hudson today to visit the United States military academy at West Point. The party, which, including the American delegates to the congress and the specially invited guests, numbered 250, made the trip on the revenue cutters Mohawk and Gresham, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Taylor represented Secretary Shaw, and had charge of the excursion.

The delegates will spend several hours inspecting the military academy, and will leave West Point at 6:30 o'clock on a special train over the New York Central Railroad to return to this city.

ARMY AT MANASSAS.

Great Sham Battle on the Field of Bull Run.

Corps Headquarters, Gainesville, Va., Sept. 6.—The Blue and Brown armies, of which General Corbin is commander-in-chief, are facing each other in hostile array. It is the work of the Blue army under Gen. F. D. Grant, operating from Manassas, to strike and drive the Brown army, under Gen. J. Franklin Bell, operating from Thoroughfare, back through the gap of that name in the Bull Run mountains. The zone of hostilities is a strip of Virginia farms five miles wide and fifteen miles long, comprising the territory over which was fought the two battles of Bull Run. Manassas is the southeast point in the zone and Thoroughfare gap is the center of its western limit.

At daylight today General Grant had established a front across the zone, and pushed his line two-fifths of the way to Thoroughfare. The northern half of this line (Grant's right) is a solid mass of infantry. The southern half, his left wing, is a patrol of cavalry. It is with the strong right that the blow is to be struck.

To meet the attack, General Bell has established a line of battle which sweeps in a semicircle from Buckland, on the southwestern limits of the zone, to Woolsey, on the north. Buckland is less than two miles from the western limit of operations and Woolsey a little more than that distance.

Gen. Bell's center is the strongest part of his line. The detail and position of the two forces when they arranged themselves for battle this morning, was as follows:

The Blue army, under Gen. Grant—First brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint, U. S. A., consisting of five companies of the Fifth U. S. infantry, First Georgia infantry, Fifth Massachusetts infantry, Fifth New Jersey infantry; 74th New York infantry, marched out on the Sudley road to a point between Stonehouse and Sudley Springs, and thence west across Little Bull Run, where a position was taken up. Forming on the left of Gen. Wint was the third brigade, commanded by Col. Butler D. Price, of the Sixteenth U. S. infantry, consisting of six companies of that infantry, the First Alabama infantry, the First Maine infantry, the First Texas infantry and the Seventh Virginia infantry. This position was gained by a march from camp by way of Groveton, and thence northwest until the junction with Gen. Wint was effected. Gen. Russell Brown had command of the fourth brigade, consisting of four companies of the Fifth infantry, the First, Second and Third Connecticut infantry, the First separate company Connecticut infantry and the reserves of artillery and engineers.

He marched to the front by way of Newmarket cross roads, Chinn House and Groveton, and took up a position on high ground on the west of Lewis Lane and north of the Warrentown pike.

The Second brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U. S. A., and consisting of four companies of the Sixteenth infantry, the First Florida infantry; the Fourteenth New York infantry; the First South Carolina infantry and the First Tennessee infantry marched by way of the Manassas and Gainesville road and took up a position in the vicinity of Wellington.

The cavalry, consisting of eight troops of the Fifteenth and two troops, First squadron, New York cavalry, provisional, was commanded by Col. Wallace, and with the exception of a small detachment which accompanied Gen. Wint, covered the left front and patrolled as far as Broad Run.

The Brown army, which, according to the problem, was placed on the defensive, was disposed of by Gen. Bell by the establishment of a general line of defense running through Buckland, Haymarket and Woolsey, the line being in the direction of and near the Carolina road.

To form this line, the second brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Thomas A. Barry, U. S. A., and of four companies of 9th infantry (regulars), the 2nd Georgia, 8th Massachusetts infantry, 12th New York infantry and 4th New Jersey infantry, was made the right of the line, and stationed on high ground near Buckland, extending along the Carolina road towards Haymarket. On Barry's left was the brigade of Col. James Regan, of the 9th U. S. infantry, consisting of four companies of the 9th, the 1st Maryland, 9th Massachusetts, 2nd New York and 3rd Tennessee. Its line extended from Haymarket to Little Bull Run, although the greater portion of his brigade was held in reserve.

The fourth brigade, under command of Col. F. A. Smith, 8th U. S. infantry, and consisting of five companies of the 8th (regulars), one battalion of infantry, 2nd South Carolina infantry, 2nd Vermont infantry and two battalions West Virginia infantry, was extended from Regan's left to Snow Hill.

The first brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. J. M. Lee, U. S. A., was held in reserve near the center of the line.

Up to 1 o'clock today no collision of any consequence had occurred between the Blue and the Brown armies. The lines of battle, however, have been formed, and the attacking force is being marshaled for the assault. By reason of the fact that the day is to end at 3 o'clock, military experts look for the main engagement tomorrow. Gen. Bell has advanced his line at least two miles further east than the one he originally took up. He has gone a little more than half way to meet the attacking party.

PICARD HERE FROM PARIS

New York, Sept. 3.—Alfred Picard, commissioner general from France to the St. Louis Exposition, and as such the special representative of President Loubet, several French and other European delegates to the Interparliamentary Union for the Promotion of International Arbitration, to be held in St. Louis, and the Band of the Republican Guard of Paris, which is likewise bound for St. Louis, arrived yesterday by the French line steamer La Savole. This is M. Picard's first visit here. He was the principal organizer of the Universal Exposition in Paris in 1900 and is chairman of the state council of the French government. He was met at the pier by a delegation of officials of the exposition. He will rest here for several days. Early next week he hopes to go to Oyster Bay to pay his respects to President Roosevelt after which he will go to St. Louis.

WEATHER WAS TOO COOL

Crop Was Retarded, Says the Weekly Government Report.

Washington, Sept. 6.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

In the northern districts, from the upper Missouri valley to the lower lake region, the temperature during the week ending Sept. 5, was too low for best results, but favorable temperature prevailed in other districts. Heavy rains proved detrimental in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Iowa, and in portions of the Carolinas, Florida and Alabama, while the northern portion of the central gulf states, Tennessee, the Ohio valley, and much of the Middle Atlantic states and New England need moisture. Rain is also needed on the North Pacific coast, but the southern plateau region and the eastern Rocky Mountain slope have been favored by good rains.

As a whole, the corn crop had advanced satisfactorily, especially over the southwestern portion of the corn belt, where early corn is fully matured and considerable has been cut. In the north central portion of the corn belt, the crop is late and will require favorable weather during the remainder of September to mature, its condition throughout Iowa being more uneven than usual. In Arkansas, Tennessee and portions of the Ohio valley and Middle Atlantic states late corn needs rain.

Late rains have interfered with spring wheat harvest in the northern portion of the spring wheat region and have caused injury to grain in shock in Minnesota. About half the crop remains to be harvested in North Dakota, where rust is increasing and smut is appearing. In Minnesota harvest has been completed, except on lowlands in the northern portion. Harvesting is nearly finished on the North Pacific coast, where the yield is lighter than the average.

A quite general deterioration in the condition of cotton is indicated, although improvement is reported from limited areas, principally in the central districts. Rust and shedding continue very generally prevalent. Drought proved detrimental in Tennessee, and drought and heat in Oklahoma and Texas, although rains, too late to be beneficial, have fallen recently over a large part of the last named state, where boll weevils are destroying practically all new fruit, except in the north central counties. Damage by boll weevils in Louisiana is restricted to a few small areas. Cotton is opening rapidly throughout the cotton belt and picking is general, except in the extreme northern portion.

In the states of the Central Mississippi and Ohio valleys and Middle Atlantic coast, the apple outlook is very unpromising, but a fine crop is indicated in New England, New York, Michigan and Iowa.

A large crop of potatoes is indicated in all districts, although prospects have been somewhat impaired by drought in southwestern Ohio, and blight and rot are reported from New York, Southern New England and New Jersey.

Plowing for fall seeding has made slow progress on account of dry soil in the Upper Ohio valley and portions of the Middle Atlantic states, but elsewhere this work has been carried on actively and considerable seeding has been done in the Missouri and Upper Mississippi valleys and lake region.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, Sept. 6.—Close.—The close of the market today was strong, although there were some losses indicated as compared with Saturday's close. December and May were off ½c.

There was a complete reversal of sentiment worked during the session, as compared with the start, and it was highly developed during the last hour. A general commission house buying was inaugurated and the advance was rapid on limited offerings.

The main argument for higher values was the confirmatory tone of the weekly government report on the northwest situation, though the text was rather indifferent, and some adverse weather news in the harvest field up through the northwest. The northwest today, however, were liberal sellers while the southwest were picking their lines. Some little attention was also paid the strong tone of the Budapest cables. Other cable news was bearish.

Opening prices of wheat today were weaker. Mayfield the declines in values by ½c, while the cash, September and December were lower by ¼c.

The causes were traceable to the heavy receipts over the two-day vacation period; weaker cables on heavy arrivals, cheap Russian wheat, deliveries on contract and the fine weather existing in general over the entire country for the past two days. Further declines were made, the weak opening deadening all business and offerings were fair and the demand slow. Absolutely no interest was manifested in any commodity. The world's wheat shipments were larger.

Clearances were 147,000 bushels.

Primary wheat receipts today were 1,858,000 bushels against 853,000 last week and 2,405,000 last year; shipments were 581,000 bushels against 541,000 and 775,000.

Corn values indicated losses at the opening. There was no inducement offered, although Chicago wired a big short selling interest had developed there. Its effect was a further decline of values locally, yet no interest was aroused. Receipts were quite large. Cables were lower. The market was off under the pressure brought to bear to sell.

While the closing of corn was strong, the losses sustained from Saturday's close were not fully made up. The market was closely allied with the wheat interest today, though the bullish tone of the government report was not a small factor in the uplifting of the market. A general buying by the commision houses, which, during the morning, were free sellers, gave the market supporters some new strength, which was rapidly grasped. Offerings were limited.

Clearances were 149,000 bushels.

Primary corn receipts today were 1,271,000 bushels, against 728,000 last week and 1,384,000 a year ago; shipments were 677,000 bushels, against 483,000 and 939,000.

Opening oats was quiet. Losses were shown in the various options. The market, however, ruled steady, but trading was lethargic.

A foreign demand developed after the noon hour rendered cash oats quite firm, and the close indicated a gain of ¼c over Saturday's close. The futures, however, did not benefit by this spurt and closed lower. The market was quiet and but little business was dealt in throughout the session.

Clover seed continues weak, the first prices showing a slight decline in values. Noon values were lower with no support developed.

Reported big yields, despite the decreased acreage, have created consternation in the clover seed market and gave the market a weak close. Values declined sharply and offerings were free. The trade is nervous and not at all inclined to venture anything until the yield of the present crop, now in harvest, furnishes something definite.

TOLEDO.

	Sept. 6	Sept 2
Cash	$1.10¾	$1.11
Sept	1.10¾	1.11
Dec	1.11¾	1.11½
May	1.12½	1.13
Corn—		
Cash	54	56
Sept	54	56
Dec	48¼	47¼
May	48½	49¼
Oats—		
Cash	33	33¼
Sept	33	33
May	36¼	36⅝
Clover seed—		
Cash	7.25	7.15
Oct	7.25	7.15
Dec	7.25	7.17½
Rye—		
No. 2		
Timothy—		
Sept., prime		
Alsike—		
Sept., prime		

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
Sept	110¼	110⅝	110	110⅝	111¼
May				110½	
Corn—					
Sept	58¼	58¾	58¼	58¾	59⅛
Dec	56½	58⅛	56⅝	57½	58¼

ST. LOUIS.

Wheat—					
Sept	106	106⅝	106	106⅝	107
Dec	108¼	109	107⅜	108⅞	109¼
May	110	111⅛	109⅞	111⅛	

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—					
Sept				110¾	109¾
Dec				109½	109
May				109½	109

DULUTH.

Wheat—					
Sept				108	112
Dec				108	107¾

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
Sept (new)	1.03¼	1.03⅞	1.02½	1.03⅜	1.04¼
Sept (old)	1.05¾	1.06¾	1.05	1.06¾	1.07
Dec	1.03¾	1.06⅝	1.05¼	1.06¼	1.06⅞
May	1.08¾	1.09	1.07½	1.08¾	1.09¼
Corn—					
Sept	52¼	53½	52¼	53⅜	53½
Dec	51¾	51⅞	50⅜	51⅜	51⅝
May	49⅜	49⅞	48⅝	49⅝	49¾
Oats—					
Sept	31½	31⅞	31¼	31⅜	31⅝
Dec	33¼	33½	32⅞	33	33¼
May	35¼	35⅝	35¼	35¼	35⅝

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—					
Sept	11.10	11.00	10.72	10.80	11.00
Oct	11.12	12.15	10.87	10.92	11.10
Jan	12.60	12.60	12.40	12.62	
Lard—					
Sept	6.92	6.97	6.92	6.97	7.00
Oct	7.15	7.15	7.02	7.07	7.10
Jan	7.17	7.17	7.05	7.10	7.15
Ribs—					
Sept				7.22	7.27
Oct	7.45	7.47	7.37	7.35	7.47
Jan	6.62	6.62	6.52	6.57	6.60

Money and Stocks.

New York, Sept. 6.—(Wall St.)—The stock market today started active and generally higher after the three days' holiday. Among the prominent stocks were U. S. Steel pfd. Pennsylvania, Erie, St. Paul and the Metropolitan tractions, which were slightly lower. Southern Pacific rose ⅝ on the transfer of a 1,000-share block, and there were large dealings in Reading, Southern Railways and Rock Island, at fractional advances.

Vigorous bidding up of Reading and a few other stocks which have recently displayed conspicuous strength, caused a general rise in prices after the opening, but the advances were reduced later when pressure developed against U. S. Steel pfd. and the Metropolitan stocks. Reading, Illinois Central, Wabash, Canadian Pacific, St. Louis Southwestern pfd. and Railway Steel Spring showed gains at one time of 1 to 1¾, with Reading in the lead. General Electric and Westinghouse Electric rose 2 and Metropolitan West Side Elevated pfd. 6½. Among the declines resisted there was 1 in National Railway of Mexico pfd., 1¼ in Metropolitan Securities, and 1⅞ in Metropolitan Street Railway.

Reading rose in a spectacular way to 8½ over last week and held well. There was some recovery in Erie in sympathy and Delaware & Hudson rose 1¼, but the general market was inclined to hang back. U. S. Steel pfd. lost a full point and Kansas City Southern pfd. and Pump pfd. about the same. Westinghouse Electric reacted, too, and St. Louis Southwestern pfd. and General Electric a point. Chesapeake & Ohio and Union Pacific moved up later ⅞ and the whole list hardened. Bag pfd. gained 3. Bonds were firm at noon.

Erie became the most active feature after 12 o'clock. Blocks of 1,000 to 5,000 were bought, lifting all classes of the stock a point. The general list was uncertain. Reading reacted a point and some of the grangers and Pacifics were easier, while there were sharp advances elsewhere. Louisville & Nashville, Consolidated Gas, Pacific Mail and Virginia Carolina Chemical advanced 1¼ and Ontario & Western ½. Republic Steel pfd. yielded 1¼ and Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 2 points.

Buying for the long account was resumed with more confidence after the execution of large supporting orders in United States Steel preferred, which carried it to 63. Pennsylvania rose a large fraction and New York Central a point. Southern Pacific assumed a prominent place with rise of over a point and Rock Island gained about the same. In general the market rallied to about the best places of the day. New Jersey Central moved up 1½ and Pump and People's Gas 1. Third Avenue dropped 3 and Chicago Great Western pfd., 'A', 1¾.

New York Stocks.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Am. Loco. Com	21	21	21	21
Am Sg. Rfg. Co	130¾	131	130¼	130¾
Atchison	81⅝	82¾	81⅝	82¾
Atchison pfd	98½	99	98½	98¾
Am. Car & F. Co	19⅝	19¾	19	19¼
Anaconda	80⅝	80¾	80	80
Amal Copper	58	58	57¼	57¾
Balt. & Ohio	88	88½	87¾	87⅝
B'lyn R. Trans	55¾	56⅛	55⅝	55¾
Canadian Pacific	124⅞	126¼	124⅞	126¼
Chicago G. W	15¾	15¾	15½	15⅝
Clover Leaf	29	29⅞	29	29⅞
Con. Tob.	72½	73¾	72¼	73½
Colorado Fuel	37	37	36½	37½
Corn Products	14	14	13⅞	13⅞
Ches. & Ohio	39⅝	40½	39¼	40⅜
Detroit United	67	67	67	67
Erie & Hudson	165¼	166	164½	165¾
Erie com	29	30¼	28⅞	30¼
Erie 1st pfd	65¾	66⅝	65¾	66⅝
Ice com	6¼			6¼
Illinois Cent	138¾	139½	138¾	139
K. & Sou. pref	45¾			45¾
Louis. & Nash	123¼	125¼	122¾	125¼
Leather pref	7¾	7¾	7⅝	7⅝
Leather pref	87	87½	86⅞	87½
Manhattan	154⅞	155¼	154⅞	155¼
Mex. Central	13	13	12⅝	13
Metropolitan	121¾	121¾	119¾	120¼
Mis. Pac	98¾	98½	97⅞	98½
M., K. & T., com	22¼	22⅜	22¼	22⅜
M., K. & T., pfd	48	49	48	48⅝
North Am. Co	93	93	93	93
N. Y. Central	124¾	124¾	123¾	124⅜
N. & W. com	68½	68¾	68¼	68⅜
Ont. & Western	31¼	33½	31¼	33⅜
Penn. Ry	125⅞	126¾	125¾	126⅝
Pacific Mail	29½	30½	29½	30¼
People's Gas Co	102	103⅜	102	103¼
Reading com	64¼	67¾	64½	66⅝
Rock Island	27⅝	28	27¾	27¾
Rock Island pfd	71¾	72¾	71¾	72¾
Rep. I. & S. Co	7⅝	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞
Rep. pfd.	42¼	42½	42¼	42½
So. Ry.	29¾	29⅝	29¾	29⅞
So. Ry. pfd	95¼	95¾	95¼	95¼
St. Paul	155¾	157½	155¾	157½
Southern Pacific	58¾	59	57⅞	58⅞
Tol. Ry. & Lt	21¼			21¼
Texas Pacific	31⅝	31⅝	31½	31⅝
Ten. C'l & Iron	45½	45¾	44⅝	45
Union Pacific	99⅝	101¼	99	101¼
U. S. Steel	13⅞	14	13⅜	13⅜
U. S. Steel pfd	62¾	63	61⅞	62⅞
Virginia Chem	32½	34	32½	33¾
Wabash com	20⅝	21	20⅝	20⅝
Wabash p